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Friday,
29th July, 1955

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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CONTENTS

[VOL. IV, NOS. 1 TO 20 (DATED 25TH JULY TO 20TH, AUGUST 1955)]

COLUMNS

MONDAY, 25th JULY, 1955
Member Sworn 2919
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 15, 17 to 22, 24, 25, 27, 29 to 33, 36 and 37 2919—50
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 5, 16, 23, 26, 28, 34, 35 and 38 to 52 2950—58
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 14 . . . . . 2958—64

TUESDAY, 26TH JULY, 1955
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 53, 55, 56, 58, 73, 59 to 68, 70, 72 to 75, 78 and 80 2965—95
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 54, 57, 69, 71, 76, 77, 79 and 81 to 117 . 2995—3013
Unstarred Questions Nos. 15 to 42, 44 and 45 . . 3013—24

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JULY, 1955
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 118 to 125, 127 to 129, 131 to 134, 136 to 138, 141, 142, 144 to 155 . . . . . 3025—55
Short Notice Question No. 1 . . . . . 3055—59
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 130, 135, 139, 140, 143, 156 to 163 3059—63
Unstarred Questions Nos. 46 to 73 . . . . . 3064—74

THURSDAY, 28TH JULY, 1955
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 164 to 169, 202, 170 to 172, 174 to 177, 179 to 181, 183 to 185, 187, 188 and 190 to 192 . . . . . 3075—3103
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 178, 182, 186, 189, 193 to 201, 203 to 216 . 3104—13
Unstarred Questions Nos. 74 to 91 . . . . . 3113—22

FRIDAY, 29TH JULY, 1955
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 217 to 221, 223 to 227, 229 to 240, 242, 245, 248 to 254 3123—57
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 222, 228, 241, 243, 244, 246, 247, 255 to 273 . 3157—66
Unstarred Questions Nos. 92 to 125 . . . . . 3166—62

MONDAY 1ST AUGUST, 1955
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 275, 277, 280 to 282, 285 to 292, 295 to 299, 303 to 305, 307, 309, 311, 312, 314, 276, 283, 293, 306, 313 and 308. . . 3183—3211
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 278, 284, 294, 300, 301 and 310 . 3211—13
Unstarred Questions Nos. 126 to 147 . . . . . 3213—22

TUESDAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1955
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 315 to 317, 319, 320, 322 to 332, 334, 335, 337, 338, 340, 342, 344 to 349, 351, 352 and 354 . . . . .
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 321, 333, 336, 339, 341, 353, 355 and 356 .
Unstarred Questions Nos. 148 to 167.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1955
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 357 to 359, 364 to 368, 370 to 375, 377, 379 to 384, 386 to 392, 395, 398 to 400 and 402 . . . . . 3269—3301
Short Notice Question No. 2 . . . . . 3301—04
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 360, 361, 363, 369, 376, 378, 385, 393, 394, 396, 397, 403 to 411 and 413 to 418 . . . . . 3304—14
Unstarred Questions Nos. 19168 to 8 . . . . . 3314—32

	Columns
THURSDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 419, 420, 424 to 429, 431, 432, 434 to 437, 440, 443, 445, 447, 450 to 456, 459 to 461 and 423	3333—61
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 421, 430, 433, 438, 439, 441, 442, 444, 449 and 457	3361—65
Unstarred Questions Nos. 199 to 214	3365—72
FRIDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 463, 462, 464 to 467, 493, 469, 468, 471 to 475, 477 to 481, 484 to 486 and 488 to 492	3373—3402
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 470, 476, 483, 487, 494 to 496, 498 and 500 to 502	3403—06
Unstarred Questions Nos. 215 to 228	3407—14
MONDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 504 to 506, 508 to 514, 516, 519 to 522, 526 to 531, 536 to 538, 540, 542, 544 to 546 and 548 to 550	3415—46
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 503, 507, 515, 517, 518, 524, 525, 532 to 535, 539, 543, 547 and 551 to 560	3446—55
Unstarred Questions Nos. 229 to 257	3455—68
TUESDAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 561, 562, 564 to 567, 569, 570, 573 to 576, 578, 681, 582, 584 to 590, 597, 600, 568, 592, 563, 591 and 593	3469—98
Short Notice Question No. 3.	3498—99
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 571, 572, 577, 579, 580, 583, 594, 595, 596, 598 and 599	3499—3504
Unstarred Questions Nos. 258 to 283	3504—14
WEDNESDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 601 to 603, 605 to 615, 618, 620 to 622, 626, 627, 631 to 633, 635 to 637, 639 to 642 and 644	3515—46
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 604, 616, 617, 619, 623 to 625, 629, 630, 634, 638, 643, 645 to 657, 659 and 660	3547—57
Unstarred Questions Nos. 284 to 303	3557—64
FRIDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 661 to 667, 669, 672 to 678, 680, 682 to 688 and 690 to 693	3565—96
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 668, 670, 671, 679, 681, 689 and 694 to 702	3596—3602
Unstarred Questions Nos. 305 to 308, 310 to 312 and 314 to 343	3602—20
SATURDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 703, 704, 710, 705 to 707, 711, 713, 715 to 717, 719, 722, 724, 725, 730, 731, 734, 735, 737 to 739, 709, 729 and 732.	3621—46
Short Notice Question No. 4	3646—48
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 708, 712, 714, 717, 718, 720, 721, 723, 726 to 728, 733, 736, 740, 279 and 302	3648—54
Unstarred Questions Nos. 344 to 356	3654—60
TUESDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1955	
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 741, 745, 746, 749, 753 to 755, 757 to 759, 762, 767, 768, 770, 772 to 774, 776 to 780, 789, 782, 784 to 786, 788, 318, 497 and 764	3661—91
Short Notice Quettion No. 5	3691—93
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 742 to 744, 747, 748, 750 to 752, 756, 760, 761, 763, 765, 766, 769, 771, 775, 781, 783, 787 and 343	3693—3701
Unstarred Questions Nos. 357 to 381	3702—12

WEDNESDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1955 — COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 790 to 792, 796, 797, 799 to 809, 811, 812, 814 to 816, 818, 822, 823 and 825 to 829 . . . . . 3713—45
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 793 to 795, 798, 810, 813, 817, 819 to 821, 824, 830 to 851, 362 and 401 . . . . . 3745—59
Unstarred Questions Nos. 382 to 435 . . . . . 3760—86

THURSDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1955
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 853, 854, 857 to 857, to 865 869, 870, 872, 873, 876, 877, 879, 881, 882, 884, 888, 855, 871, 880, 887 and 875 . . . . . 3787—3817
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 852, 856, 866 to 868, 874, 878, 883, 885 and 886 3817—20
Unstarred Questions Nos. 436 to 451 . . . . . 3820—28

FRIDAY, THE 19TH AUGUST, 1955
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Qustions Nos. 889, 893, 898, 900, 902 to 904, 906 to 910, 912, 913, 916, 917, 920, 923, 924, 926 to 928, 930, 482, 899, 894, 897, 895, 905 and 914 . 3829—58
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 890 to 892, 896, 901, 911, 918, 919, 921, 922, 925 and 929. 3859—65
Unstarred Questions Nos. 452 to 472 . . . . . 3865—74

SATURDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1955
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 933 to 935, 940, 941, 943 to 945, 947, 948, 950 to 953, 957, 959 to 962, 968, 970, 971, 974, 975, 931, 938, 936, 949, 954, 965 and 972 . 3875—3908
Short Notice Question and Answer No. 6 . . . . . .
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 932, 937, 939, 942, 946, 955, 958, 963, 964, 966, 967, 969 and 973 . . . . . 3908—12
Unstarred Questions Nos. 473 to 513 . . . . . 3913—30

INDEX — I—174

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Dated 06.02.2015

LOK SABHA

Friday, 29th July, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

टिड्डियां

*२१७. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय टिड्डी नाशक संगठन की कार्यवाहियों के फलस्वरूप टिड्डियों के आक्रमण को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में चालू वर्ष में क्या प्रगति हुई है और अगले वर्ष क्या प्रगति होने की संभावना है ।

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : सभा के टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध सं० ५६]

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि टिड्डियों की रोक थाम के लिए प्रति वर्ष कितना धन व्यय करने का निश्चय किया गया है और उसमें से कितना धन इस देश में खर्च होगा और कितना उन देशों में खर्च होगा जहां से कि टिड्डियों का भारत में आना रुक सके ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : मैं नहीं समझता कि इसके लिए बाहर देशों में जो हम डेपुटेशन भेजते हैं, उन पर हम बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं, उन पर खर्च का हिसाब मेरे पास नहीं है मगर यह होने वाला खर्चा हर साल बढ़ता जाता है । सन् १९४९–५० में यह खर्चा २ लाख, ४८ हजार था, अब वह बढ़ते बढ़ते २१ लाख ३० हजार तक पहुंच गया है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन देशों में जहां से कि टिड्डियां यहां पर आती हैं, वे देश भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ रुपया खर्च करते हैं और सरकार को सहयोग देते हैं और यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इसके लिये मैं नोटिस चाहूंगा, वैसे मुझे मालूम है कि एफ० ए० ओ० इस पर काफी खर्च करता है और देश भी मदद देते हैं ।

श्री एस० एन० दास० : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस मद में खर्च बढ़ता ही जाता है, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या यह बात सही बैठती है कि ज्यों ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज बढ़ता गया ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : टिड्डियों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ रही है ।

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : टिड्डी दल मर्ज साबित हो रहे हैं ।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know the names of the countires with which Government have entered into some sort of agreement to combat this locust menace?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The collaborations is with Pakistan, Iran and other countries right up to the western most territories of Africa.

Sugar Prices

*218. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted any measures to check the falling prices of Sugar; and

(b) if so, the extent of success achieved thereby?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The fall in sugar prices has not been such as to call for any special measures on the part of the Government.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know how the price of imported sugar compares with that of Indian-manufactured sugar?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is considerably lower at the places where it is manufactured, but with the duties that we impose and so on, there is not much difference in the ruling prices.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether any representation has been received from the Indian manufacturers for stabilising the price of sugar in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No such formal representation has been received. But during the tripartite conference held in Lucknow, some suggestions were made. After examination it was found that there was no cause for anxiety so far as the price of sugar was concerned.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Have Government actually ascertained whether there is any real fall in the prices at the consumer's centres, or there has been a fall only at the dock and export centres?

Shri A. P. Jain: If there is a fall in the wholesale price, it should reflect itself in the retail price.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether Government have really ascertained it at all as to whether there has been a fall? There has been no fall there.

Shri A. P. Jain: There has been some fall.

Sahiwal Cattle

*219. **Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the economy if any, effected by the transfer of Sahiwal breed of cattle from Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi to Karnal;

(b) the extent to which the milk yield of the Sahiwal herd at Karnal has improved during the last three years; and

(c) what was the highest yield of milk that this herd gave before its transfer?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A statement showing the economy effected by the amalgamation of the Sahiwal, Tharparkar and Red Sindhi cattle at Karnal, is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix I annexure No. 60]. Separate figures in respect of Sahiwal breed alone are not available.

(b) The milking average of the Sahiwal herd at Karnal increased from 16 lbs. in 1952-53 to 18·8 lbs. in April 1955.

(c) 22·31 lbs. per cow per day.

Shri Barman: What was the average yield of the Sahiwal breed of cows while they were at the IARI?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sure the hon. Member is aware that that was a very select group of cows. The average yield was in the neighbourhood of 28·8 lbs. I think.

Shri Barman: Is it not a fact that after this herd was transferred to Karnal the Estimates Committee after visiting that place had strongly recommended that in view of the deterioration of these rare cattle they should be retransferred to the IARI, and had also stated that the director of IARI was quite willing to take them in? If so, what action have Government taken in that regard?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think, so far as the contents of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee are concerned, my hon. friend is well informed.

Dr. Rama Rao : In view of the fact that this very valuable breed is getting into extinction, have Government tried any crossbreeding between this breed and the famous Ongole breed?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not agree with my hon. friend that this is verging on extinction. In fact everyone of our efforts is directed towards maintaining it and making it more numerous.

Dr. Rama Rao: I meant extinction.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no possibility of extinction.

Railway Security Organization

*220. **Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the reconstitution of the Railway Watch and Ward Department and the formation of the "Railway Security Force"; and

(b) if so, the features of scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 61].

Shri Raghavaiah : What are the terms and conditions of service of the new force?

Shri Alagesan : All these things are explained in the notification issued. The rules relating to this service have been promulgated on the 15th April.

Shri Raghavaiah : May I know whether the National Safeguarding of Security Rules apply to these staff also?

Shri Alagesan : What rules ?

Shri Raghavaiah : The National Safeguarding of Security Rules. My question is whether these staff also will be there at the whim and fancy of the department?

Shri Alagesan : If the Hon. Member means the National Safeguarding of Security Rules, they apply to all services.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether it is the intention of the Ministry that in due course this Railway Security Force will replace the railway police ?

Shri Alagesan : No. Formerly, this force was called the Watch and Ward section of the railway. Now, it has been named the Railway Security Force. We are also having a Bill under consideration to give this a sort of quasi-police status.

Shri Kamath : Will this newly constituted force be directly subordinate to the Railway Board or to the general manager on each railway ?

Shri Alagesan : It will function under the general managers and also under the Railway Board.

Shri Kamath : Will it be immediately subordinate to the General Managers or to the Railway Board ?

Shri Alagesan : There is no contradiction between the two.

Shri Raghavaiah : What is the number of officers on this ?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. The hon. Member's question was whether they will be directly under the Railway Board or under the general managers. Under whose direct control will they be working ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri) : They will be directly under the Railway Board. The security Adviser will be directly under the Railway Board, and there will be a chief security officer working under each General Manager.

Indo-Japan Air Agreement

221. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether any bilateral agreement regarding airlines has been concluded between India and Japan ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : The terms of a bilateral agreement between India and Japan have been settled, but there are still formalities to be completed before the agreement can be signed.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know whether this agreement will be signed in Hindi ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : We hope so.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know the frequency of service between Japan and India, contemplated under this agreement which is yet to be finalised ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : There matters are covered by the terms of the agreement. But broadly speaking, we may enter into a sort of what is known as the Bermuda type of agreement, which does not predetermine the number or frequency.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it is a fact that the greatest amount of competition arises on our India-Tokyo route, and if so, what the difficulties are—I have heard that here are certain difficulties as a result of this competition—and may I also know whether the terms of the agreement will give us at least the same facilities as are given to certain other airlines which are competing along this route ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : The terms of the agreement will make it possible for the Air India International to run the service as economically as possible. So far as the actual terms are concerned, as I said, it is premature for us to say anything about them before the agreement is signed formally.

Weeds Control

223. **Shri M. R. Krishna** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the persons who were sent to U.K. to study the latest techniques for controlling weeds, insect pests and plants diseases have returned after completing their course; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this course was sponsored under the Colombo Plan ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) Three out of four batches of trainees sent to British for this purpose have returned. The fourth batch is still under training.

(b) The course was sponsored under the Colombo Plan.

Shri M. R. Krishna : May I know whether the technique and technological knowledge acquired by these men in U.K. needs any large-scale purchasing of insecticides and machinery from that country

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I would like to have notice.

Shri M. R. Krishna : May I know the number that has been trained, and how their experience will be utilised in this country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : We had 7 trained in 1952, 8 in 1953, 6 in 1954 and I think about 5 are still undergoing training. All are being employed for the purposes for which training has been received by them.

Shri M. R. Krishna : Why were they sent to U.K. where the climatic and crop conditions are entirely different from those of our country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : Because the science and technique of weedicides is developed far more in U.K. than elsewhere.

Shri C. R. Chowdary : May I know how many members of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward communities have been sent?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I have no information.

Railway Equipment

*224. **Shri S. N. Das** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have so far been taken for achieving self-sufficiency in regard to items of railway stores which are at present procured from abroad ;

(b) whether the Railway Enquipment Committee have carried out investigations in this regard;

(c) if so, whether any suggestions have been made by the Committee;

(d) whether any private concern has made any suggestions in this regard; and

(e) if so, the nature of the suggestions made?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee is carrying out investigations.

(c) The report of the Committee is awaited.

(d) and (e). Government are not aware of this but suggestions might have been made to the Equipment Committee.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know what percentage of railway stores, in terms of number of items and in terms of annual value, is being manufactured in India?

Shri Alagesan : I am unable to give the percentage in terms of items, but I can give the percentage in terms of money value of items imported to our total purchases. In 1949-50, it was 23 per cent, in the next year it was 22 per cent, in 1951-52, it was 30 per cent, in 1952-53, it was 30 per cent and in 1953-54, it was 28 per cent.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know the extent of progress that has been made in railway workshops as well as in the other railway establishments in regard to this matter?

Shri Alagesan : In fact, this committee has been appointed to suggest ways and means of using the indigenous capacity to the fullest extent possible. But the railways have already instructions that they should use only articles of indigenous manufacture as much as possible as they are available in the country. As far as increase in indigenous production is concerned, it is being pushed up both in the public and the private sector. We have entered into agreements with some firms for the manufacture of wagons, signalling and interlocking material and train-light dynamos. This is as far as the private sector goes. The hon. Member is aware that we are already trying to increase the capacity in Chittaranjan, TELCO with regard to the manufacture of locomotives, and also in the Hindustan Aircraft factory with regard to the manufacture of coaches.

Shri S. N. Das : Since the railway centenary celebrations were held, have Indian manufacturers come forward with their suggestions in this regard, and has their co-operation been invited?

Shri Alagesan : Yes. In fact, we invited their co-operation during the exhibition by displaying some of the articles which are used by the railways and which are not at present produced in the country; they were given all specifications etc. so that they could take up manufacture of those items.

Shri S. N. Das : What is the result of that.

Mr. Speaker : Shri T. S. A. Chettiar.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : In view the large increased capacity in the private field in the engineering industry, may I know whether the Committee has made any interim report so that that capacity may be already utilised, pending the final report?

Shri Alagesan : The Committee has not made any interim report, but on the suggestion of the Committee, showrooms have been established in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, and one is also proposed to be set up in Delhi shortly.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : May I know if in purchasing stores, our railways follow a principle of price preference for indigenous products over imported goods? If so, what would be the average percentage of such price preference?

Shri Alagesan : I should like to have notice for answering this question more definitely. There is a certain percentage of price preference at present allowed.

Churchgate Railway Station

*225. **Shri Gidwani** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to remodel the Churchgate Station in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the cost thereof ; and

(d) when it will be implemented?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) The proposal has been approved.

(b) The scheme would provide provision of additional reception and despatch lines and additional platform faces. The circulating area in the concourse will also be enlarged.

(c) Rs. 52 lakhs approximately.

(d) Works will be taken in hand as soon as land has been acquired and other preliminaries completed. It would take two years to complete the work after it has been taken in hand.

International Press Telegrams Rates

*226. **Shri Dabhi** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a UNESCO report on transmission of international press messages has urged the reduction in international press telegram rates with a view to increasing the flow of world news and helping to create a better informed public opinion; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) The Report was considered by Economic and Social Council who have referred it to the International Telecommunications Union for further detailed consideration.

(b) Government's views will be finalised after the Report has been considered by the International Telecommunication Union and their firm recommendations received.

Shri Dabhi : May I know the present rate for international Press telegrams ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : They are different for different Countries. But I can say that we have already taken some initiative in the matter of reduction of rates for Press messages, in the case of some Asian countries, particularly Indonesia, Thailand and China, and we are taking some similar steps in the case of Iran and Afghanistan also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : May I know whether the recommendations made by UNESCO are for a uniform reduction of rates throughout the world or are they for specific countries our country being one of them ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : If the concerned governments accept the recommendations of UNESCO, there will be a reduction in rates and that is believed to be on uniform lines. So far as our country is concerned, as a matter of fact the rates prevalent here are already lower than those recommended by UNESCO in most cases, except in one case, namely that of Afghanistan, in regard to which also we are in negotiation to reduce the rate to one-third of the ordinary rate.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : May I know if the government of any other country has accepted the recommendations to reduce the rate since they were made ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : As I said, the matter has been referred to the International Telecommunications Union. The detailed recommendations will be considered there, and after the International Telecommunications Union has made its recommendations to the parent body, they will come into operation, if the concerned governments accept them. I only stated as a matter of course that our rates in most cases are already lower than the rates recommended.

Sugar Production

*227. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriccultura** be pleased to state the factors which have contributed to the increased production of sugar during the year 1954-55 ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : Increased production of sugarcane and diversion of cane from gur manufacture to sugar factories owing to comparatively low prices of gur.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know the reasons why the present shortage of sugar has practically occurring every other year for the last few years, and whether the Government have formulated any measures for ending that situation so that the increased production of sugar which has been recorded last year may be maintained during this year and in future also?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : Government are taking every measure to maintain the increased production of sugar, and from all the forecasts available at the moment, the quantity of sugarcane available in the next season may be much larger than was available in the last season.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether there has been a decrease or increase in the area of cane cultivation in 1954-55 ?

Shri A. P. Jain : As compared to 1953-54, there was an increase of a little less than four lakh acres.

श्री बिन्नति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि अब की ईख की खेती अच्छी हुई है और गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा होगा, तो क्या सरकार स्टेट्स को आदेश देगी कि इस साल गन्ना जल्दी पेरा जाये?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : हम इस पर गौर कर रहे हैं, और इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि हर मुमकिन तरीके से गन्ने को उस वक्त से पहले पेरना शुरू किया जाय जैसे पहले होता था ।

श्री हेडा : कुछ स्थानों से गत वर्ष यह शिकायत आयी थी कि गन्ना वहां काफी पैदा हुआ, लेकिन फैक्ट्रियों ने उस को कुछ अर्से के बाद पेरने से इन्कार कर दिया । तो क्या इस साल, जैसा अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने दर्याफ्त किया, कुछ अर्से बाद तक इन फैक्ट्रियों को काम करने के लिये कहा जायेगा ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : असल में दो बातें हो सकती हैं । एक तो यह कि मामूलन जब गन्ना पेरने का सीजन शुरू होता है उस से पहले पेरना शुरू किया जाय और मामूलन जब पेरने का सीजन खत्म होता है उसके बाद भी उस को जारी रक्खा जाय । पिछले साल हम ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि जब पेरने का सीजन खत्म होता है उसके बाद भी उस का पेरना जारी रक्खा जाय । इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जितना गन्ना पैदा हुआ था, वह सब का सब पेरा गया । इस मर्तबा चूंकि गन्ने की पैदावार ज्यादा है, इस लिये हम दूसरी तरफ यह भी कोशिश करेंगे कि जो मामूलन गन्ना पेरने का वक्त होता है उस से पहले ही पेरना शुरू किया जाये ।

Public Call Offices in Bihar

*229. **Shri Jhulan Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred during 1954-55 on the Public Call offices in Bihar; and

(b) the total revenue derived therefrom during the same period ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Shri Jhulan Sinha : May I enquire if the Government have considered the possibility of changing some of these telephone public call offices into exchanges where the situation justifies it ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : We have considered it from time to time and where the circumstances and the traffic justified such conversion has been made depending upon the availability of stores and necessary finance.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know the number of public call office there ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : The number as on the 31st March 1954 was 88.

Sugarcane Price

*230. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the progress made in regard to the proposal for payment of the price of sugarcane on the basis of its quality ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : The proposal has been referred to an Expert Committee appointed on the 2nd April, 1955 under Government of India Resolution No. SV-101 (5-1)/54. The Committee is required to submit its report by the end of September next.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : In view of the undeveloped cultivation of sugarcane and lack of agricultural facilities, may I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the probability of loss to the sugarcane growers in North India if this quality formula would be accepted ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : I would advise the hon. Member to await the report of the Committee.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : May I know whether the alternative formula, to the effect that the price should be fixed on the basis of cost of cultivation, is before the Government for their consideration ?

Shri A. P. Jain : Government have been carrying on experiments to find out the cost of cultivation with a view to fixing the price of sugarcane at a level which may leave a reasonable amount of profit to the grower.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या वहां पर सरकारी फारमों में शूगर केन की कल्टीवेशन होती है वहां पर कास्ट आफ कल्टीवेशन अभी तक मालूम नहीं हुआ है और अभी तक भी एक्सपैरिमेंट पर एक्सपैरिमेंट किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : यह बहुत टेढ़ा सवाल है और इस में कम से कम तीन साल लगेंगे । एक साल खत्म हो गया है और दो साल अभी और लगेंगे, इस बात को मालूम करने के लिये ।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : किदवई साहब के जमाने में यह बात कही गई थी और यह तय भी हो गई थी कि जो ईख के दाम मिलें वह शूगर के दामों पर निर्धारित रहें और उसी साल या अगले साल दाम मिलने वाले थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह दाम अभी तक किसी को दिये गये हैं या नहीं ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : बेशतर कारखाने वालों ने रुपये की अदायगी कर दी है । कुछ थोड़े से कारखाने अभी बाकी हैं जहां पर किसी किस्म का टंटा अभी लगा है । वह भी अब अदायगी कर रहे हैं ।

चीनी उत्पादन-शुल्क

*२३१. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ चीनी मिलों ने संघ सरकार से अभ्यावेदन किया है कि चीनी पर उत्पादन-शुल्क हटा दिया जाये; और

(ख) इस विषय में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख): (क) अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये हैं किन्तु वे केवल अतिरिक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क को, जो कि १ मार्च १९५५ से लगाया गया था, हटाने के लिये हैं ।

(ख) सरकार अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क को समाप्त नहीं करने का निश्चय कर चुकी है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या अब जब कि शूगर के दाम गिर रहे हैं गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि ड्यूटी उठाई जाये ताकि मिल वालों को, ग्रोवर को और कंस्यूमर को, सब को फायदा पहुंच सके ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : इस बात को भी सोच लेंगे ।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether Government have considered the assurance given by the Government at the time of passing the Sugar Cess Bill that the sugar cess would be a temporary measure and would not continue for a long time ?

Shri A. P. Jain : The question does not relate to sugar cess, but it relates to sugar excise.

विमानों का बाध्य होकर उतरना

*२३२. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५५ में काश्मीर जाने वाले विमानों को अपनी उड़ानों के दौरान में कितनी बार बाध्य हो कर भूमि पर उतरना पड़ा ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : दो बार ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इन दोनों केसों में एंजिन की खराबी के कारण इन विमानों को नीचे उतरना पड़ा या कोई और कारण थे और कौन कौन से स्थानों पर इन्हें नीचे उतारा गया ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इन दोनों केसों में नहीं सिर्फ एक केस में एंजिन की खराबी पैदा हो गई थी । २२ अप्रैल को जब अम्बाला से हवाई जहाज उड़ा तो मालूम पड़ा कि पैट्रोल की बदबू आ रही है । जहाज को नीचे उतारा गया और उतारने के बाद जब चैकिंग की गई तो मालूम हुआ कि उस में कोई खराबी नहीं है । टेस्ट फ्लाईट किया गया । टेस्ट फ्लाइट में भी वह ठीक मालूम हुआ । इस के बाद उसे चालू कर दिया गया । एहतियात के तौर पर चालक ने हवाई जहाज नीचे उतारा था।

दूसरे केस में अमृतसर में इसे नीचे उतारना पड़ा । देखने के बाद मालूम हुआ कि सिलेंडर में थोड़ी सी खराबी है ।

Shri M. R. Krishna : May I know the number of such forcelandings while the service was under private management, and the number after it has been taken over by Government ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I will be able to give it on notice. We have given here the figure for the year 1955.

Porbilia Colliery Fire

*233. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been submitted by the Chief Inspector of Mines about the causes of underground fire in Porbilia Colliery that took place on the 17th April, 1955;

(b) if so, the details of the causes;

(c) whether there was any casualty due to the fire; and

(d) the precautionary measures taken to prevent the occurrence of such incidents ?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). According to the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, it is difficult to assign any probable reason for this fire until the mine is re-opened but it is suspected that this was a case of bursting of an electric cable due to a roof fall.

(c) No.

(d) The area has been sealed off and the management has been advised to keep the electric cables de-energised on rest days. A watch is kept on the seals and air samples are taken.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether Government are aware that in this particular colliery, in addition to fire—Damp-gas, there was carbon monoxide, which is deadly poisonous, and if so, what precautionary measures are proposed to be taken when reopening ?

Shri Abid Ali: From the very beginning, this mine is classified as a dangerous mine as inflammable gas has been encountered many times. But with regard to this particular incident, there is no report to the effect that the hon. Member has mentioned.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Having regard to several serious accidents in the coal mine, may I know whether the Government will get the working conditions, especially the underground working conditions in the coal mine, checked before giving permission to work, at least in those collieries, reports of which are not very good ?

Shri Abid Ali: All that is necessary according to the Mines Act is being done and inspections have become more frequent now.

Export of Prawns

*234. **Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 2495 on the 22nd April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether there has been any export of prawns to Burma after the abolition of the Open General Licence System;

(b) if so, the quantity exported so far; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to find fresh markets or to popularise the use of prawns as an article of food in the country itself?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Government of Burma have given permits for import, as food-stuffs, of certain quantities of prawns, which were awaiting shipments from Cochin and Madras.

(b) Figure of import of prawns into Burma furnished by the Indian Embassy at Rangoon for the month of May is about 12,500 bags from Cochin and Madras.

(c) Yes, possibilities are being explored.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: May I know what exactly is the corresponding figure for last year?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The figures compared with these months are very much higher. On the average, I think we were exporting fish—of course we have not got separate figures for prawns—to the extent of 13 to 20 lakhs.

Shri Achuthan: May I know whether Government has any information about the quantity that is now lying in stock in Cochin Port due to the non-availability of export to Burma?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not got the correct figures.

Shri A. M. Thomas: When this matter came up before this House on a previous occasion, the Commerce and Industry Minister gave an assurance that the matter is being taken up with the Burmese Government. May I know what had been the result of the negotiations between the Burmese Government and the Indian Government on this matter?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I have already stated, Government of Burma have agreed to issue permits for import of these as foodstuffs.

Shri Kamath: Have our embassies and mission abroad been asked to publicise our prawns in their respective countries so as to promote our foreign trade?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. We had tried to publicise our prawns in some countries but I am afraid the response has not been very encouraging.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the answer given to (c), may I know if it is a fact that shortage of wagons was one of the reasons why the internal market for prawns has not been widened though it could possibly have been widened and if so, what are the steps that are being taken in this direction?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I submit that this question refers to export of prawns and not to internal market.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I referred to (c).

Burma Rice

*235. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether the entire supply of nine lakh tons of rice has now been received from Burma?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): No, Sir.

But I may add that a small quantity is in balance, namely, 10,191 tons.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know if this balance from Burma is for the central reserve or for consumption in the country and if so, to which part of the country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is for central reserve but I know Sir, that there is demand for it in India and some of it is being sold in Bombay.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know the quantity of rice and the rate at which rice was purchased from the surplus States this year.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We were taking our only the old stocks of rice; this year, the Central Government did not have to buy any rtce from any of the States.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतला सकते हैं कि जितना राइस बर्मा से आया, उसके दाम का कितना हिस्सा नकद दिया गया और कितना कर्जे में दिया गया ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यह तो पुराना सवाल है और इस पर पहले भी बहस हो चुकी है। I have not gohe in formation just now.

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : वह राइस ४८ पौंड फी टन खरीदा गया था, जिसमें से १३ पौंड कर्ज में लगाया गया और ३५ पौंड नकद दिया गया ।

'Heron' Aircrafts

*236. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

a) the number of 'Heron' aircrafts that have arrived so far, and put on air routes;

(b) the stations between which they are flying; and

(c) the routes to be covered by them in future flights?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) All the eight Heron aircrafts for which orders had been placed by the Indian Airlines Corporation have arrived. Two of them have been put on air routes so far.

(b) (i) Delhi/Agra/Gwalior/Bhopal/Indore/Aurangabad/Bombay.

(ii) Delhi/Lahore/Delhi.

(c) (i) Bombay/Baroda/Ahmedabad.

(ii) Delhi/Bikaner/Jodhpur/Ahmedabad/Rajkot.

(iii) Delhi/Jullundur/Kulu.

(iv) Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Ranchi/Patna.

(v) Madras/Madras circular route *via* Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cochin, trivandrum, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What are the reasons for not putting the other Herons into flight.

Shri Raj Bahadur: They have been received only very late. We got the first two on 15th April 1955, three on 15th June, two on 21st July and the last one on 22nd July.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the hon. Minister tell us what is the guarantee that these are better compared to their predecessors that were flying in these routes ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These routes are new—the routes on which we propose to fly them. The question of comparison does not arise even there. It is one of the latest types which is supposed to be very good and they are being tried not only in our country but had been successfully tried in many other countries.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I remind the hon. Minister of the promise given to the Andhras that Bezwada will be taken up as soon as these Herons are received? I do not find Bezwada mentioned in the list which the hon. Minister read. How soon will this be taken up?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That depends upon—as I have said previously also—the potential traffic and certain other factors. These are being studied by experts and so it will depend upon their advice tendered to the Chairman, Indian Airlines Corporation.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a fact that already talks have been going on for handing these to the Indian Air Force?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any such talks.

रेल दुर्घटना

*२३७. **श्री राम शंकर लाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २७ मई, १९५५ की शाम को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के खेती स्टेशन के निकट एक सवारी गाड़ी (पैसंजर ट्रेन) पटरी से उत्तर गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जन-धन की कितनी हानी हुई ; और

(ग) पटरी से उतरने का कारण क्या था ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के संसदीय सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) २७ मई, १९५५ को शाम के वक्त लगभग ५ बजकर ५४ मिनट पर इलाहाबाद तेज सवारी गाड़ी जिस समय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के औड़िहार-छपरा सेक्शन के रेवती स्टेशन में दाखिल हो रही थी, उस समय गाड़ी का इंजन पटरी से उतर कर उलट गया। साथ ही इंजन से लगे हुए तीन डिब्बे भी फेसिंग प्वाइंट (facing points) पार करने के बाद उलट गये ;

(ख) (१) रेल की पटरी पार करता हुआ एक आदमी कट कर मर गया ।

(२) इससे रेलवे को लगभग ३,२०० रुपये की हानि हुई ।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना की जांच उस रेलवे के रीजनल अफसरों की एक कमेटी से कराई गयी । कमेटी को पता चला है कि बहुत तेज रफ्तार के कारण गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गयी ।

Shri S. N. Das : May I know the prescribed speed for that train and if this was due to the high speed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : I do not have all those details with me now. If the hon. Member would give me notice, I shall give him the exact prescribed speed; but our conviction is that the train was moving at a much faster speed than it should have been.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know whether the enquiry report has been made available and may I also know whether mention has been made about the high speed and also about the prescribed speed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The report was finalised only on the 26th of this month and the information that we had obtained here was over the telephone. If the hon. Member would like to have some further additional information we are prepared to supply it on notice.

Exploratory Tube-wells

*238. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd :** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Technical Committee for the construction of Exploratory tube-wells has visited the Andhra State to select suitable sites there for this purpose ;

(b) if so, the nature of their recommendations; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, when the Committee is likely to visit the State?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee is likely to visit the State some time in the first half of 1956.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd : About 1½ years ago, the hon. Minister told this House that tube-wells would be installed in scarcity areas early. I want to know the reason for the enormous delay.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : The whole programme is an all India programme and the various States are being visited by our Committees according to that programme, the execution depends on the machinery available.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd : Has the hon. Minister instructed the Committee to visit the scarcity areas in Rayalaseema in the Andhra State ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : The geologists first go and determine what the suitable areas for exploration are and they will go to any particular part of Andhra depending upon their data and findings.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd : Will he instruct the Committee to tour Rayalaseema ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I am sure it will be done, if there are prospects.

Mr. Speaker : It need not necessarily be Rayalaseema unless the geologists agree.

Sleeping Coaches

*239. **Shri Heda :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sleeping coaches for Third Class passengers on the 30th June, 1955;

(b) whether this number is adequate;

(c) if not, what are the requirements; and

(d) whether any target has been fixed for additional construction thereof in the year 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) 9 B. G. and 6 M.G.

(b) and (c). The number is sufficient for the trains on which these coaches run. In addition to these trains, there are proposals for providing sleeping accommodation on other trains which are being examined.

(d) No. Proto-type coaches are under order. Construction targets will be fixed after these have been passed.

Shri Heda: In regard to part (b) may I know on what basis the requirements have been accounted for? I mean—whether they should be only big trains, fast trains. What type of trains have been taken into account?

Shri Alagesan : I can give the various trains. They have been put on janta trains and perhaps other trains too.

Mr. Speaker: His point is this. On what principle is it decided?

Shri Alagesan: Long distance trains where the passengers will have to spend more than even one night—that is the general principle.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या नार्थ ईस्ट्रन रेलवे में कोई स्लीपिंग कोचिज हैं ?

श्री अलगेशन: जी हां, इन ट्रेन्ज में हैं :—

३१३ अप कटिहार से शाहपुर पटोरी
३१३ अप गोरखपुर से लखनऊ जंक्शन
३१४ डाउन लखनऊ जंक्शन से मुंडेरवा
३१४ डाउन बरोनी जंक्शन से कटिहार

Mr. Speaker: He need not go into all those details.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether the Government have taken steps to increase the space between the three tier berthis provided in these coaches so that the passengers can sit straight on them ?

Shri Alagesan: We have tried to make some adjustments even in the existing coaches. Apart from that in the new coaches that are being constructed, that is being taken care of.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know why sleeping accommodation has not been provided in the women's compartments?

Shri Alagesan: At present women have to go to the sleeping coaches and sleep there. We do not have separate women's sleeping coaches.

Village Post Offices

*240. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rent is paid in respect of village post offices opened in private houses; and

(b) if so, whether it is paid on a uniform basis?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Presumably the Member is referring to Extra Departmental Sub or Branch/Post Offices. In such cases no house rent is paid by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : उन स्थानों में जहां पोस्ट आफिसेज काम करते हैं, उनके मकान का इन्तिजाम कौन करता है और वह इन्तिजाम कैसे होता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : डाकखाने स्थापित करते समय और डाकखानों के चलाने के लिये ई० डी० पोस्टमास्टर को नियुक्त करते समय यह देखा जाता है कि वह कहां रहता है । अगर उसके पास दुकान है तो वह डाकखाने का बक्स वगैरह उसमें रख लेता है और अगर वह स्कूल मास्टर होता है तो स्कूल में रख लेता है आदि आदि ।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : उन गांवों में जहां पोस्ट आफिसों के खर्च से आमदनी ज्यादा होती है, क्या सरकार अपने मकान बना कर या कोई अच्छे किराये के मकान लेकर पोस्ट आफिस कायम करने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : ऐसे डाकखानों को ई० डी० डाकखाने से डिपार्टमेंटल कर दिया जाता है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सच है कि इन जगहों के डाकघरों को न केवल मकानों का किराया नहीं मिलता बल्कि कागज, रोशनाई और स्टेशनरी वगैरह के लिए भी पैसा नहीं मिलता है । क्या सरकार इस प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार करने की कृपा करेगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो एलाउंस फिक्स किया जाता है उसमें इन सब की गुंजाइश होती है । इसके अलावा जो फोर्म आदि चीजें हैं वे सब दी जाती हैं ।

Roads in Assam

*242. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 62 lakhs had been advanced during 1954-55 as grant-in-aid to the Government of Assam to be spent on the development of roads for the welfare of the Tribal people in the autonomous districts of Assam; and

(b) if so, the names and mileage of the roads so far completed ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 62].

Shri Rishang Keishing: I want to know if the Government of India is satisfied with the progress achieved so far?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. We are satisfied, but we should like to know whether the hon. Member is satisfied.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know the extent of contribution made by the tribal people towards the construction of roads in the autonomous districts of Assam?

Shri Alagesan: We do not have any information at present.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know if the State Government is to finance part of the expenditure and if so to what extent?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir. The Central Government is financing.

Shri Kamath: Has the entire grant been fully utilised and the expenditure properly audited?

Shri Alagesan: The estimate so far sanctioned is Rs. 193·83 lakhs and the expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 103·74 lakhs.

Rayagada Railway Colony

*245. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 938 on the 20th April, 1955 in respect of water supply to Rayagada Railway Colony from the Kiajholla Project (Orissa) and state whether any surplus water would be available for town supply ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No. Sir.

Shri Sanganna: During the last session the hon. Minister stated that an experiment was being carried out in this respect and that there would be a decision as to the supply of surplus water. May I know whether this is the result of the experiment carried out?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Precisely, Sir.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any representation has been received either from the Government or the public as to the supply of water from this project.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As a result of the experience gained by working this plant we have found that it has a very limited pumping capacity; also, the capacity of overhead tank is very limited. Moreover, the line Titlagarh to Sambalpur is expected to be opened in the near future when Rayagada is expected to develop into a first class loco shed when it will need additional water. So this plant will hardly be able to cope with its own requirements and therefore, I regret it will not be possible to supply any water.

Shri Sanganna : As a result of personnel discussion with the staff working there, I have got the information that there would be surplus water after meeting the requirements of the railway colony. May I know . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order. It is not proper to bring here conflicting views amongst higher officers. If he has any grievance as a result of his discussion with the staff, he should bring it to the notice of the Minister.

Industrial Committee for Jute

*248. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 69 on the 16th November, 1954 and state :

(a) whether the Tripartite Industrial Committee for Jute Industry has started functioning;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to start functioning?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of convening a meeting of the Committee will be considered after the award of the Jute Textile Tribunal is available.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea : In view of the fact that the formation of the committee has been decided upon as long as 7 years back, may I know why the functioning of the committee has been delayed so long ?

Shri Abid Ali : The disputes concerning the jute industry have been before an adjudicator formerly also. The present adjudication is going and we hope the award will be out soon. We did not consider it necessary to have meeting the because there was no particular agenda and neither party asked for it.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea : May I know whether for all these long seven years there were adjudications and tribunals that the committee could not function?

Shri Abid Ali : I have already submitted that there was no agenda as far as we were concerned and neither party asked for the meeting. Of course there is a tripartite committee but to convene its meeting there should be some agenda to be placed before it.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea : May I know whose responsibility it is to fix up the agenda ?

Mr. Speaker : How can that matter arise ?

Shri Tushar Chatterjea : I want to know what is the procedure adopted for the functioning of this committee ?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : May I know what are the terms of reference to this tripartite committee and in view of the fact that there have been innumerable problems facing the jute industry both from the point of view of workers as well as the industry itself, whether the Government has never had before it any problem to be solved by this committee ?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. The hon. Minister has already explained the whole situation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : He has not explained.

Mr. Speaker : If the hon. Member has not understood the reply then I am sorry .

Rice Milling Committee

*249. **Shri Sinhasan Singh** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Rice-Milling Committee;

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon; and

(c) when they are likely to be implemented ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c) . The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government of India and a decision will be taken shortly.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : Will the Government lay on the Table of the House the recommendations of the committee ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : Yes, Sir, it will be done.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : May I know what time it will take for the Government to place it on the Table of the House ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : As I have said, we will do it as early as possible.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether the views of the State Governments have been obtained on this report ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I think it has already been referred to the State Governments.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : May I know the main features of the recommendations of the committee?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : About 20 recommendations are there. It is difficult to say which are the main ones and which are not.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member should await the report.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : May I know whether they have not yet got the report ? It was said that they have got the report and it is under consideration.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : We have got the report but it will take twenty minutes to answer that question.

Training in Flying

*250. **Shri Ram Dass** : Will the Minister of **Communication** be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States in which training in flying is imparted to women;

(b) the number of women trainees in these States; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to encourage women trainees?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). I lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement giving the requisite information. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 63].

श्री राम दास : इस स्टेटमेंट से मालूम होता है कि सारे देश में आठ women traiinng centres हैं जिस तादाद को तसल्लीबख्श नहीं कहा जा सकता । इनमें से कितने ऐसे हैं जो कि सिर्फ़ औरतों को ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अगर माननीय सदस्य का तात्पर्य स्कालरशिप से है तो गवर्नमेंट ने जो पचास स्कालरशिप्स रक्खे हैं उनमें से पांच महिलाओं को मिले हैं और शेष पुरुषों को मिले हैं ?

श्री राम दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसके वास्ते जो दूसरी पंच साला योजना आ रही है, उसके अन्दर गवर्नमेंट इस बात के लिये कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करेगी कि स्त्रियों को फ्लाइंग ट्रेनिंग में प्रोत्साहित देने के लिये और अधिक स्कालरशिप्स दिये जायं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, इसकी ट्रेनिंग पाने के लिये पुरुष और स्त्री में कोई भेद नहीं रक्खा गया है, बल्कि हम तो चाहेंगे कि स्त्रियां उड़ना अधिक सीख ।

National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal

*251. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 133 on the 23rd February 1955 and state:

(a) when the National Dairy Research Institute is likely to commence functioning at Karnal;

(b) whether the work has actually commenced;

(c) if so, how far it has progressed; and

(d) which of the section of the present Indian Dairy Research Institute will be shifted to Karnal?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). With the transfer of the office of the Directore of Dairy Research to Karnal from 16-7-1955, the Institute has officially started functioning at Karnal?

(c) A quality control laboratory for studying the storage of milk and its transport over long distances has been established. The Central P. W. D. are now preparing plans and designs for the buildings needed by the Institute.

(d) None. All the sections of the existing Institute at Bangalore continue there and it is proposed to expand ntem so as to cover the needs of the entire Southern region.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know the number of classes and the number of trainees that are going to be admitted and trained in this institute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think it is too early to say it.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government offered to buy, at their own expense, 540 acres of land and hand them over to the institute and that in spite of it, the Government have decided to have this institute in Karnal?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They took too long to come to this decision, and secondly, a large part of the land which they were prepared to offer will be needed for the extension which we are contemplating.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I may further add that the land which the Mysore Government was offering to this institute was situated at a distance of about six or seven furlongs from the institute. Being completely detached it was not possible to make use of the land offered by the Mysore Government.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether there will be a separate director at Bangalore and what will be the administrative arrangement at Bangalore?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is already a director there, and suitable administrative adjustments would be made when the institution comes into being.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether attention would be paid for expanding the various sections of the Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore and whether the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture who recently visited that part has assured the people there that full attention will be given for the development of that Dairy Research Institute ?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is exactly what we have said in answer to the main question.

संचार का विकास

*२५२. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों तथा अन्य नगरों में विमान यात्रा के लिये सुविधायें देने का विचार करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या योजनायें बनाई गई हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी राशि की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां, सरकार का लक्ष्य यह है कि प्रायः सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों को वायु मार्ग द्वारा संबन्धित कर दिया जाय, और छोटे-छोटे नगरों को भी चालन-व्यय का उचित ध्यान रखते हुये सहायक सेवायें चालू की जांय। भारत के २७ राज्यों में से २० राज्यों की राजधानियों में विमान-क्षेत्र हैं। इनमें से १८ विमान सेवाओं द्वारा संयुक्त हैं जिसका विवरण सदन-पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६४]।

जहां तक देश के मुख्य केन्द्रों का सम्बन्ध है भारतीय वायुपथ निगम का वर्तमान कार्यजाल वायु यातायात की मांग मोटे तौर पर पूरी कर रहा है। सहायक मार्गों पर चालनों के लिये तथा उन मार्गों के लिये जो डकोटा के लिये मंहगे पड़ते हैं, ८ हेरन वायुयान अभी हाल ही में खरीदे गये हैं।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष योजना तो नहीं बनाई गई है। फिर भी सिविल विमानी विभाग और भारतीय वायुपथ निगम कार्यजाल को दूसरे केन्द्रों तक बढ़ाने की सम्भावना पर बराबर विचार कर रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह काम कितने सालों में पूरा हो जायगा ? तमाम नगरों में यह वायुयान के जो अड्डे बनाये जाते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में काम कितने सालों में पूरा हो जायगा और कितनी रकम प्रतिवर्ष इस पर खर्च होगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : यदि सदस्य महोदय ने सूची देखी होगी, तो उससे मालूम होगा कि जहां तक पार्ट ए० स्टेट्स का सम्बन्ध है, उनमें कुरनूल, चंडीगढ़ और शिलांग में ऐयर सर्विस नहीं है। शिलांग में, न होते हुये भी गोहाटी में है, चंडीगढ़ का ऐयरोड्रोम प्रायः बन चुका है और शायद अगले जाड़े से वहां पर ऐयर सर्विस चालू हो जायगी। कुरनूल के ऐयरोड्राम को बनाने के लिये भी कार्यवाही की जा रही है। पार्ट बी० स्टेट्स में अधिकतर स्थानों पर वायु सेवायें हैं। मैसूर में नहीं है, लेकिन बंगलौर में हैं और मैसूर की राजधानी बंगलौर और मैसूर दोनों हैं। पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स में ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां पर कि इस तरह के हवाई जहाज को ले जाना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

श्री गाडगिल : पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स तो अब खत्म हो रही हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जो स्टेट्स रिआरगनाइजेशन कमिशन हैं, उसकी क्या रिपोर्ट होगी और उनका क्या हश्र होगा, यह अभी कहना सम्भव नहीं है। २७ राज्यों में से २० राज्यों की राजधानियों में विमानक्षेत्र हैं और जिनमें से १८ विमान सेवाओं द्वारा संयुक्त हैं और यहां बाकी हैं, वहां भी बहुत जल्दी इनको शुरू किया जायगा, उसके लिए कोई बहुत ज्यादा योजना की जरूरत नहीं है और न पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसको डालने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या सरकार के पास कोई विशेष वायु सेवा के विस्तार की योजना है जिसके द्वारा मुख्य-मुख्य शहरों तथा विभिन्न छोटे-छोटे शहरों को वायु सेवा के द्वारा आपस में जोड़ा जा सके ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : ऐसी कोई विस्तार योजना तो नहीं है और विस्तार योजना पहले से बनाने की आवश्यकता भी

नहीं होती, न है । मुख्य मुख्य शहरों से या छोटे छोटे शहरों से जब कभी देखते हैं कि वहां पर इसकी मांग है और मांग में कुछ ऐसी चीजें भी हैं कि वहां से सचमुच ट्रैफ़िक या फ़ेट मिलेगा तो वहां पर इस तरह की सेवा चलाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि राजधानियों के अतिरिक्त भी जो दूसरे बड़े बडे शहर हैं, उनमें भी हवाई यातायात आरम्भ करने का विचार है, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बात जानते हैं कि कुछ बड़े शहर ऐसे हैं कि जहां पर पहले हवाई यातायात थी और अब वह बंद कर दिया गया है, तो क्या उन स्थानों पर हवाई सर्विस फिर दुबारा जारी करने का विचार है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी हां, मुझे मालूम है कि कुछ ऐसे शहर हैं कि जहां पर पहले हवाई जहाज जाता था और अब नहीं जा रहा और यह भी मालूम है कि शायद वहां के लोगों ने कुछ हिम्मत नहीं दिखलाई और उन स्थानों से काफ़ी यात्री और फ़ेंट नहीं मिले जिसके कारण उन सेवाओं को बंद कर देना पड़ा । अगर ऐसा मालूम हो कि वहां से यात्री और फ़ेट काफ़ी मिलेंगे तो ऐयर कारपोरेशन तो एक व्यवसायिक संस्था है, जब उसे लाभ की आशा होगी तो वह उस सर्विस को फिर जारी कर देगी ।

K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay

*253. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the setting up of a Rehabilitation and Training Centre for the crippled at the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay; and

(b) whether any other State has sought the aid of the Centre for setting up a similar Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 65] .

(b) No.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know what proportion of the total expenditure incurred on this scheme, both recurring and non-recurring, will be borne by the Central Government and what proportion will be incurred by the other parties concerned?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: One-third of the total expenditure will be borne by the Central Government, one-third by the Bombay Government and the remaining one-third by the Bombay Corporation.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what is the number of persons that will be taken there and whether crippled persons from other States also will be taken to that centre for giving them training?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: To start with, there will be a limited number of patients, the number will be about 50. I think patients from all over India will be taken.

Unclaimed P. & T. Stores

*254. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that P. & T. Stores valued at Rs. 1685/- were lying unclaimed at a Railway Station;

(b) whether the goods have been taken possession of from the Railway Station by paying demurrage charges of Rs. 2650/-;

(c) if so, for how long the stores were lying unclaimed with the Railway Department; and

(d) whether the responsibility for the delay in clearing these stores has been fixed?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 66].

Shri Gidwani: What is the total period for which the demurrage of Rs. 2,650 has been paid for the stores valued at Rs. 1,695?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That has been given in the statement.

Shri Gidwani: What is the period? It has not been given.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The period has also been signified in the statement.

Shri Gidwani: In the absence of any indicative mark on the package, why was the Postmaster-General, Ambala, intimated now, and not earlier, and what was the period of time taken after the Postmaster-General was intimated?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The goods could not be transported to the destination because somewhere in transit the label was somehow or other dropped and therefore, it was difficult for all concerned, the railway officials as well as the Posts and Telegraphs officials, to find out where the stores have got to go. That is the only thing and that can happen at any time.

Shri Gidwani: Why was not the responsibility fixed even after two years and three months, and when will be the responsibility fixed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The matter is under investigation. The responsibility will be fixed. In this case, the label might have been removed because of the mishandling by the railway porters, and if it comes to that, the responsibility will have to be fixed on them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बिना टिकट यात्रा

*२२२. **डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिना टिकट यात्रा को रोकने के लिये चलती हुई रेलगाड़ियों में टिकट चेकिंग के तरीके में हाल ही में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह नई प्रणाली किन किन सैक्सनों पर अपनाई जा रही है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) शायद इस सवाल का मतलब उन टिकट परीक्षकों से है जो कुछ गाड़ियों में टिकटों की जांच के लिये हर दो डिब्बों पर एक के हिसाब से रखे गये हैं। कुछ लम्बी यात्रा की गाड़ियों में टिकटों की कड़ी जांच का यह ढंग प्रयोग (Experiment) के रूप में शुरू किया गया है।

(ख) जिन सेक्शनों पर हर दो डिब्बों के लिये एक टिकट परीक्षक रख कर टिकटों की जांच करायी गयी है और जहां जांच का यह ढंग अब भी जारी है उनके नाम ये हैं :—

मदरास— —मंगलौर
दिल्ली ——बेजवाड़ा
दिल्ली——अम्बाला
कटिहार——कानपुर अनवरगंज
हावड़ा——दिल्ली
दल्ली——बड़ोदा--बम्बई ।

Goods Traffic—Bombay Port

*228. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the tonnage of goods exported and imported through the port of Bombay during 1954-55;

(b) the main goods handled during 1954-55; and

(c) the net income of the Port during that year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 67].

Indian Mines Act

*241. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2406 on the 20th April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the Regulations under the Indian Mines Act, 1952 have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, when they will be enforced?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The revision of the entire code of Regulations is still under examination. The Government are, however, considering promulgation of Emergency Regulations for coal-miners in addition to the existing code. These are likely to be promulgated very shortly.

Crop Competition Scheme

*243. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to award "Community prizes" under the crop competition scheme; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for the current year, Statewise.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) No amount has so far been sanctioned to any State but a sum of Rs. 1,39,600 has been provided for the award of "Community Prizes" during the current year.

Shipping Corporation

*244. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1220 on the 15th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any final decision on the proposal to establish another Shipping Corporation in the country has been taken, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Passenger Amenities

*246. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Second Class passengers are not allowed the same facilities as are available to First Class passengers in respect of purchase of tickets for their servants and the use by these servants of the 'Servants' compartments on the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The present second class corresponds to old Inter Class which did not have this facility.

Fare and Freight Structure Committee

*247. **Shri Vishwanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to enquire into the Fare and Freight structure in the Indian Railways;

(b) the terms of reference of the said Committee; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the committee is fettered with the direction from Government that nothing should be done to impair the revenues of the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Committee has been appointed to review the existing freight structure for transport by goods trains.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 68].

(c) No, Sir; but the committee have been directed to bear in mind the necessity for maintaining the financial stability of the railways.

Dairy Training

*255. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for the training of dairy men and field workers in the modern methods of dairy work;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the number of dairy men and field workers that will be trained under this scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A scheme is being formulated for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) Early in 1956.

(c) About 2,000.

Gur

*256. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to purchase and store *Gur* with a view to stabilize its price in the market; and

(b) if so, the price at which it will be purchased and the arrangements for its storage and disposal?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Legal Work

*257. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1851 on the 4th April, 1955 and state whether any decision has been taken on the recommendations of the officer on Special Duty appointed to conduct an inquiry regarding legal work on the Indian Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Government have since taken decisions on the recommendations of the Officer on Special Duty about legal work on Indian Railways and necessary instructions have been issued to Railway Administration

भारत पाकिस्तान रेल यातायात

*२५८ { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह
श्री बी० के० दास :
श्री आर० के० चौधरी :
श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह : }

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से हो कर भारत और आसाम के बीच मालगाड़ियों के चलाने की योजना सफल सिद्ध हुई है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अयंगेशन) : जी हां ।

Palam Airfield

*259. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that suitable waiting room facilities for the public do not exist at the I.A.F. airfield at Palam;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to provide waiting rooms there; and

(c) how long it will take to materialize?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) to (c). A Civil Terminal Building with adequate facilities for use by air passengers already exists at Palam airfield. Reception and departure arrangements in connection with the arrival and departure of important dignitaries are, however, made in the I.A.F. Technical Area, and it is proposed to provide there a permanent pavilion on modern lines for use by Diplomatic Corps, Ministers, other distinguished guests and the general public. It is not possible to say at this stage when this proposal will materialise.

Public Call Offices

*260 { **Shri Heda:**
Shri P. Ramaswamy:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of district headquarters in Hyderabad State where Public Call Offices have not yet been opened; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Contracts

*261. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2060 on the 7th April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether there is any penalty clause in the Agreements made with the foreign countries for non-compliance with the orders for the supply of locomotives, coaches etc. by due dates; and

(b) if so, whether any firm has been penalised under the Agreement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is no clause for the levy of penalty as such, but there is provision in all such agreements for recovery of liquidated damages in the event of contractors' failure to deliver the goods within the stipulated time.

(b) Liquidated damages have been recovered under the Agreement.

Unemployment Insurance

*262. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :**
Dr. Satyawadi :

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 518 on the 3rd March, 1955 and state :

(a) whether the working group appointed to study the problem of unemployment insurance have since submitted their report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) Yes.

(b) A brief summary of the report is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 69].

Aerodromes

*263. { **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:**
Shri D. C. Sharma :

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 327 on the 28th February, 1955 and state :

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Aerodromes at Chandigardh, Kandala and Udaipur; and

(b) what is the estimated cost of each?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha giving the requisite information. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 70].

Imphal-Temenglong Road

*264. **Shri Rishang Keishing** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 85 on the 16th November, 1954 and state the progress made so far in the construction of the Imphal-Temenglong Road?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 71].

Central Mechanised Farm at Jammu

*265. **Shri Ram Shankar Lal** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of land brought under cultivation in the Central Mechanised Farm at Jammu upto June 1955; and

(b) the amount spent on the reclamation of the land?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) 7,785 acres.

(b) As the expenditure for different operations done by the same machinery and the staff of the Farm are not booked separately, the amount spent on reclamation alone is not available. The total expenditure incurred on the Farm upto the 31st March 1955 is Rs. 24·26 lakhs out of which Rs. 13·69 lakhs is recurring and Rs. 10·57 lakhs is non-recurring.

Air Services

*266. **Dr. Rama Rao** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many private concerns are still running air-services in India;

(b) whether foreigners have any shares in any of them; and

(c) if so, their names and nationality?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Apart from the Flying Clubs which are primarily training institutions but are also licensed to operate non-scheduled services, there are ten private companies holding licences for non-scheduled services. No private company operates scheduled services.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Sugar and Jaggery

*267. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the *per capita* consumption of sugar and jaggery during the year 1954-55?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : The *per capita* consumption of sugar, gur and khandsari for 1954-55 season (Nov.-Oct.) is estimated at 27·58 lbs.

Contributory Health Service Scheme

*268. **Shri Jhulan Sinha** :
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :
Shri Gidwani :

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the total receipts from and the expenditure on the Contributory Health Service Scheme since its inception to date?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is ready.

Coastal Shipping

*269. **Shri Raghunath Singh** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that coastal shipping is handicapped due to levy of customs duty and sale tax on bunkers and stores, which are consumed outside the territorial limits of a particular State?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : Representations have been made to Government from time to time to the effect that the levy of customs duty and sale tax on bunkers and stores is handicapping the development of coastal shipping and should be waived. The matter is under consideration in consultation with shipping interests.

Delhi Suburban Train Service

*270. **Shri Radha Raman** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to open a railway station near the village Silampur;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose; and

(c) when the work is likely to commence?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dock Workers Enquiry Committee

*271. { **Shri Heda** :
Shri P. Ramaswamy :

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dock Workers Enquiry Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S. S. Vasist has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Labour Relations Committee

***272. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2671 on the 28th April, 1955 and state :

(a) whether the Labour Relations Committee referred to in Section 41 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 has since been constituted;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when it is likely to be constituted?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). According to the Air Corporations Rules, 1954, each Corporation will divide their employees into six units for the purposes of election of the representatives of the employees on the Labour Relations Committee. The Indian Airlines Corporation have been engaged in settling problems relating to the integration of staff taken over by them from the several airlines and in determining their terms and conditions of service and the Air-India International in building up the staff strength in its several departments to cope with its expanded fleet and operations. It is expected to be some time more before either of the Corporations is able to group and classify their employees for carving out constituencies for the election of representatives for a properly constituted Labour Relations Committee.

Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay

***273. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the main features of the scheme for the modernisation of Prince's and Victoria Docks of Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): These docks are at present tidal and only ships of restricted draft can use them. The object of the modernisation scheme is to enable deep draft ships to be berthed in the Prince's and Victoria Docks and to keep the docks open at any hour to shipping. The scheme provides for the construction of an entrance lock to the Docks, widening of the communication passage between the two Docks and the lengthening of certain jetty berths.

टिड्डियां

६२. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दो मास में टिड्डियों ने किन किन क्षेत्रों पर आक्रमण किया ; और

(ख) उससे कितनी हानि हुई ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : (क) मई और जून १९५५ में टिड्डियों के झुंडों ने राजस्थान, सौराष्ट्र, बम्बई, विन्ध्य प्रदेश, मध्य भरत, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और उड़ीसा में आक्रमण किया।

(ख) नहीं के बराबर।

Dais

93. Dr. Satyawadi : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of *'Dais'* trained or being trained under the UNICEF/WHO-MCH Nursing Projects in the States of Punjab, Pepsu and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the amount allotted to each of these States from the UNICEF assistance fund of $84,000;

(c) the amount of stipend given to each trainee; and

(d) the programme for the year 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) No MCH Nursing Project assisted by UNICEF/WHO is in operation in the States of Punjab, Pepsu or Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Land Reclamation

94. **Shri Ram Shankar Lal :**
Shri Barman :

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the area of fallow land reclaimed so far, State-wise, under the land reclamation scheme; and

(b) how many tractors are engaged at present in the reclamation work and in which parts of the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) and (b). Two statements giving the latest available information are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 72].

Bhakra Nangal Project

95. **Shri Barman** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of land that received additional irrigation facilities from the Bhakra Nangal Project in the year 1954-55;

(b) how much acreage out of this has started medium fibred cotton cultivation; and

(c) the yield, if any, of the additional cotton produced?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) About 909 thousand acres.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Boatmen's Union, Tuticorin

96. **Shri Eswara Reddi** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officer on Special Duty (sailing vessels) of the Directorate-General of Shipping, Bombay, recently visited the Tuticorin Port;

(b) whether the representatives of the Boatmen's Union of Tuticorin presented some grievances to him ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Representations were made by the Country Craft Owners' Association and the Boatmen's Union of Tuticorin regarding certain difficulties experienced by the seamen of sailing vessels owing to their being required to use only certain entrances and exits in Colombo Harbour. Enquiries made from the Colombo Port Authorities revealed that such restrictions, imposed under the Port of Colombo Regulations of 1950, were applicable to all ships' personnel and passengers that called at the Port of Colombo and were not discriminatory against any particular category of personnel.

B. C. G. Campaign

97. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the B. C. G. Campaign in the various States during 1954-55, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : A statement showing the expenditure incurred on the B. C. G. Vaccination Campaign during 1954-55 by various States in India, is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 73].

Ayurvedic Practitioners

98. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of Ayurvedic practitioners registered so far in India?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : 89,118

T. B. Patients

99. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway employees, class-wise, who contracted T. B. during 1953-54 and 1954-55; and

(b) the number amongst them admitted to T. B. Hospitals?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 74].

Recruitment on the Northern Railway

100. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of posts for which applications for recruitment were invited in 1954 on the Northern Railway;

(b) the number of applications received and the number of applicants called for interview;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates amongst them;

(d) the number of persons selected; and

(e) the number of Scheduled Caste amongst them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No.75].

Japanese Method of Rice Cultivation

101. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land brought under the Japanese Method of Rice Cultivation in the Punjab State during 1954-55;

(b) the average rate of increase in the yield under the new method of cultivation; and

(c) the extent of land proposed to be brought under this method during the current year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) 98,147 acres.

(b) About 50 per cent.

(c) 1,24,300 acres.

गन्ना सम्बन्धी गवेषणा

१०२. **श्री बाल्मीकी** : क्या **खाद्य और कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या गन्ने की किसी ऐसी सुधरी किस्म का पता चला है जो पिरसिला से प्रभावित नहीं होती?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन): अभी तक गन्ने की किसी भी ऐसी किस्म का विकास नहीं हुआ है जो कि पाइरिल्ला से प्रभावित न हो। तो भी कुछ किस्में ऐसी विकसित की गई हैं जिन पर पाइरिल्ला के हमले का असर कम होता है।

कुशेश्वर शाखा डाक-घर

१०३. **श्री एस० एन० दास** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दरभंगा जिले के समस्तीपुर सब-डिवीजन के कुशेश्वर शाखा डाक-घर को उप डाकघर (सब पोस्ट आफिस) में परिवर्तित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय हुआ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस विषय में अभी जांच हो रही है।

(ग) जी हां।

केन्द्रीय गवेषणा संस्था, कसौली

१०४. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय गवेषणा संस्था, कसौली में वैक्सीन की जो शीशियां तैयार हुई थीं उनमें से कितनी शीशियां गत वर्ष बेकार हो गईं; और

(ख) उसका क्या कारण था?

स्वास्थ्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर): (क) कोई भी नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वैक्सीन

१०५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर**: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगी जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हो :

(क) केन्द्रीय गवेषणा संस्था, कसौली द्वारा १९५४-५५ में कितनी वैक्सीन तैयार की गई थी ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी वैक्सीन भेजी गई और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उपरोक्त समय में वैक्सीन भेजी गई थी ; और

(ग) उनकी कितनी मांग है?

स्वास्थ्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर): (क) केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान संस्था, कसौली द्वारा १९५४ में तैयार की गई वैक्सीन की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

वैक्सीन का नाम	तैयार की गई मात्रा
कालरा वैक्सीन	१४,७४,४२९ सी-सी
टी०ए०वी० वैक्सीन	९,३१,३१६ सी-सी
ऐन्टीरैबिक वैक्सीन (मानवों)	४८,२३,०१५ सी-सी
ऐन्टीरैबिक वैक्सीन	५७,२९५ सी-सी
(पशु) ऐन्टीरैबिक वैक्सोन २० प्रतिशत (कुत्ते)	३,१७५ सी-सी
क्यूरेटिव वैक्सीन	४,१९७ खुराकें

(ख) राज्यों के नाम और उनको भेजी गई वैक्सीन की मात्रा निम्नप्रकार हैं—

राज्य का नाम	वैक्सीन का नाम					
	कालरा वैक्सीन सी–सी	टी० ए० बी० वैक्सीन सी–सी	क्यूरेटिव वैक्सीन खुराकें	ऐन्टीरैबिक वैक्सीन (मानवी) सी–सी	ऐन्टीरैबिक वैक्सीन (पशु) सी-सी	ऐन्टीरैबिक वैक्सीन (कुत्ते) सी-सी
१	२	३	४	५	६	७
पंजाब	४,७४,८६७	८८,६१०	६१५	६,६४,०४१	७,२५६	४३०
पैप्सू	८२,१७०	३०,५२१½	८०५	२,३२,७५४	६२०	१०
हिमाचल प्रदेश	११,७५६	६,८०६	१२	२२,३६७	..	..
दिल्ली	५,४१,८५४½	१५,६००½	४०	१,८२,२२५	१२,६७९	५१०
उत्तर प्रदेश	१७,८३२	६६,८५५	७८	२०,१२,००६	२८,५८२	१,७२५
पश्चिम-बंगाल	१,६६५	१,०४३½	१८	..	१,०२०	७०
आसाम	३६,२५०	३,५००	..	..	..	..
बिहार	२,४२५	८६६½	६८	४२०	५२५	२०
राजस्थान	१,१७,४७५	१२,१२०	..	३,६१,४१५	५,२५०	२५
काश्मीर	३,०००	६,३४५	५२	६८,४८०	१,१९०	२५
मध्य प्रदेश	..	१,२००	४	४,४३८	३८५	२१०

१	२	३	४	५	६	७
मध्य भारत	७,००५	१२६	..	२,९१,५२१	१,८७५	१५०
सौराष्ट्र	..	..	८	६८,७५८	..	..
अजमेर	१,११२	१२१	..	३१,४७०	१०५	
विन्ध्या प्रदेश	१,४०,०००	..	..	..		
उड़ीसा . . .	..	२००	..	..		
पाण्डीचेरी	..	२,०००	..	..	..	
बम्बई .	..	१०	..	..	१४०	
मद्रास . .	..	..	८	..	७०	
कच्छ . . .			...	११,४००	..	
हैदराबाद दक्कन . . .	..			..	१७५	

(ग) राज्यों की मांगें पूर्ण रूप से पूरी की गईं ।

P. & T. Offices in Bihar

106. Shri Ibrahim : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to State :

(a) The number of combined Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Bihar as on the 30th June, 1955.

(b) the number of Post Offices in Ranchi as on the 30th June, 1955 (rural and urban areas separately); and

(c) the number of Telephone Exchanges and connections in Bihar as on the 30th June, 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) 369.

(b) (*i*) Rural areas of Ranchi District 140.

(*ii*) Urban areas of Ranchi District 15

(c) (*i*) Telephone Exchanges 41

(*ii*) Telephone connections 6,766

Foodgrains Cultivation

107. Shri Ibrahim : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total acreage of land under foodgrains cultivation in Bihar at present?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The total acreage of land under foodgrains cultivation in Bihar for the year 1953-54, which is the latest year for which final estimates for the different food crops are available, is 23,262,000 acres.

अस्पताल

१०८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) ऐसे कितने अस्पताल हैं जिनका प्रबन्ध अथवा आंशिक प्रबन्ध भारत स्थित ईसाई मिशनरियों द्वारा किया जाता है अथवा जिन्हें उनसे सहायता मिलती है ; और

(ख) उनके सहायता निमित्त कितना धन विदेशों से भारत में आता है ?

स्वास्थ्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर): (क) तथा (ख). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और मिलने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Working Hours

109. Shri A. K. Gopalan : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the daily rated workers in Loco-Sheds on the Southern Railway are required to be on duty for 12 hours a day ; and

(b) if so, whether any overtime allowance is paid to them ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Workers employed in the Loco-sheds of Southern Railway who were formerly on daily rates of pay and brought on to monthly rates of pay after the introduction of the Central Pay Commission scales of pay are classified into different groups under the Hours of Employment Regulations. The group of workers classified as "continuous" is rostered to work on 8 hours shift and the group classified as "Essentially Intermittent" is rostered to work on 12 hours shift.

(b) Whenever workers are booked to work beyond their rostered hours of duty overtime allowance is paid.

Rice

110. Shri K. P. Sinha : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total quantity of rice available in the Central Stock on the 31st March, 1955?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): 10,44,020 tons.

Mines Inspection

111. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the percentage of inspections carried out by the Inspectors of Mines during the second and third shifts in 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : 10·6 per cent.

Appellate Tribunal

112. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1144 on the 28th April 1955, and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at regarding the appointment of Appellate Tribunal(s) in the Posts and Telegraphs Department ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to devise an arrangement under which the powers of appellate authority will be delegated to a single officer. The matter is now under detailed examination.

Ports

113. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) the total traffic handled and the total revenue derived at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin during the period from October, 1954 to March, 1955;

(b) how these figures compare with those for the period from October, 1953 to March, 1954 and April, 1954 to September, 1954; and

(c) the steps, if any taken or proposed to be taken to increase the traffic and the revenue at these ports ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 76].

(c) The Port Authorities have in hand several projects under the Five Year Plan designed to increase and modernise the facilities for receiving and handling traffic which when completed will enable them to attract more traffic and increase their revenues. The actual traffic will, however, be governed by trade and economic conditions.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर

११४: **श्री के० सी० सोधिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने के लिये राजस्व तथा पूंजी लेखाओं के अन्तर्गत पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय किया है ; और

(ख) नये टेलीफोन लगाने तथा पुरानों की मरम्मत एवं उनकी देखभाल पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने के लिये कोई व्यय नहीं हुआ। इस प्रकार का कुल व्यय डाकतार विभाग के राजस्व-अनुदान में से पूरा किया गया है। १९५१-५२ से किये गये व्यय का वार्षिक ब्योरा नीचे दिखाया गया है :—

	लाख रुपये
१९५१-५२ में	९·३२
१९५२-५३ में	२२·५२
१९५३-५४ में	३०·०९
१९५४-५५ में	४०·२५

(ख) नये टेलीफोन लगाने का कुल व्यय मालूम किया जा रहा है और उचित समय में यह सभा पटल पर रखा जायगा। १९५१-५२ से टेलीफोनों के देख-भाल पर किया गया कुल व्यय नीचे दिया गया है :—

	लाख रुपये
१९५१-५२ में	५५·०६
१९५२-५३ में	६५·५५
१९५३-५४ में	८१·३३
१९५४-५५ में	७७·७५

(संशोधित प्राक्कलन — R. E.)

Waste Lands in Manipur

115. **Shri Rishang Keishing** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of grazing, fallow and other waste lands brought under cultivation in Manipur since 1952;

(b) the acreage of land allotted to the tribals and non-tribals cultivators ;

(c) the requisite conditions for persons to acquire the land; and

(d) the land revenue derived annually therefrom ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Separate figures for each category are not available. Total areas comprising of land of all the three categories brought under cultivation are given below :—

4,000 acres	in 1951-52
4,851 acres	in 1952-53
1,080 acres	in 1953-54
500 acres	in 1954-55

(b) Information is not available.

(c) Though each case is decided on its merits, the following principles are generally observed in making allotment of fallow, waste-land etc, to be brought under cultivation :—

(i) Allottee should be himself a landless cultivator and belong to adjacent areas.

(ii) No person should be allotted more than 1 pari *i.e.* 2 1/2 acres of land.

(iii) Without detriment to the principles at (i) above, perference is also given to tribals earning their livelihood by Jhum cultivation in near-by areas who have been displaced by forest operations and/or want to take the regular cultivation.

(d) Approximately Rs. 37,500.

Air Fare

116. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air fare from Delhi to Bangalore is still higher than that for Delhi-Madras, even though the distance and flying time is less ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this disparity ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सिंचाई की छोटी योजनाएं

११७. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत सरकार को सिंचाई की छोटी योजनाओं के लिये १९५३-५४ में तथा १९५४-५५ में ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में कितनी सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उपरोक्त काल में उस सभी धन का उपयोग कर लिया है ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन): (क) उल्लिखित वर्षों में इस काम के लिये मध्य भारत सरकार के वास्ते निम्न अनुदान तथा ऋण स्वीकार किया गया है ।

(रुपये लाखों की संख्या में)

साल	स्वीकृत व्यय	
	ऋण	अनुदान
१९५३-५४	५३.८८	२.२५
१९५४-५५	३९.१०	२.६९

(ख) नहीं जी ।

Saving Bank Fraud Case

118. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2187 on the 12th April, 1955 and state :

(a) whether the police have concluded their investigations into the Post Office Savings Bank fraud case at Jaipur ; and

(b) if so, their findings ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Investigation has concluded in respect of a few cases.

(b) Cases where the Police investigation is complete have been challaned to the Court.

Water Coolers

119. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the water-coolers at various stations on the Northern Railway frequently go out of order ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) No, Sir, there have only been occasional failures and the loss of capacity as a result for the year ending June 1955 was 76 per cent.

(b) Defective parts are replaced and other mechanical defects are attended to promptly.

उड़ीसा में डाक सम्बन्धी सुविधायें

१२०. **श्री लक्ष्मीधर जेना :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उड़ीसा राज्य में १९५२ से १९५५ तक कितने नये डाकघर, तारघर तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खोले गये हैं ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : एक विवरण-पत्र जिसमें कि मांगी हुई सूचना दी गई है, सभा-पटल पर रक्खा जाता है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७७]

Crop Competition Scheme

121. Shri Ram Shankar Lal : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount sanctioned for the Crop Competition Scheme during 1954-55?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Rs. 1,79,600/-/-.

Speed of Trains

122. Shri Jethalal Joshi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the average speed of Mail, Express and Passenger trains per hour in Saurashtra; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase their speed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Mail and Express trains: 16·5 miles per hour. Passenger trains: 13·3 miles per hour.

(b) Yes.

Train Accident

123. { Shri M. L. Agrawal :
Shri Raghunath Singh :

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train collided with another goods train on the 6th July, 1955 at Bhairongarh Railway Station on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) and (b). Yes. At about 7.25 hours on 6.7.1955, No. 1034 Up Goods train while entering Bhairongarh station yard on the Ratlam-Godhra section of the Western Railway, collided with the rear of No. 1030 Up Goods train.

No. 1030 Up Goods train was started from Bhairongarh station at 7.15 hours from the main line and was proceeding to the next station, and the signals for No. 1034 Up Goods which was waiting at the upouter signal were lowered for her to approach the station on the main line before the conditions for lowering the signals were fulfilled. In the meanwhile, Driver of No. 1030 Up, noticing certain conflicting signals, incorrectly backed the train into the station on the same line thereby causing a collision.

Kakinada-Kotipalli Link

124. Dr. Rama Rao : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the restoration of the Kakinada-Kotipalli dismantled Railway line has been included or is likely to be included in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No final decision has yet been taken regarding the lines to be taken in hand during the Second Five Year Plan Period.

Accidents

125. Shri Ram Dass: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents occurred during 1954-55, due to travelling on foot-boards of passenger trains;

(b) the number of persons killed ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or intend to take to avoid their occurrence in future ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 655.

(b) 73.

(c) Public are warned against travelling on foot-boards by notices exhibited in carriages and at railway stations and by loud-speaker announcements. Also raids are carried out in collaboration with the Police authorities and prosecutions are launched.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. 5

29 July – 5 Aug.

1955

P. L.

LOK SABHA

Friday, the 29th July, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

12 Noon.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPLIES TO MEMORANDA FROM MEMBERS *re*: DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1955-56.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of certain further statements containing replies to certain memoranda received from Members in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1955-56. (*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 1.)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

श्री गाडगिल (पूना मध्य): मैं विश्वविद्यालयों में संयोजन तथा स्तर निर्धारित करने के हेतु और इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान कमीशन स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था करने वाले बिल सम्बन्धी संयुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट पेश करता हूं।

INDIAN COINAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Arun Chandra Guha on the 28th July, 1955:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, be taken into consideration."

There are also amendments for circulation of the Bill moved by Shri Khub Chand Sodhia, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath and Shri Raghubir Sahai on the 28th July, 1955. Of the time allotted to this Bill, roughly two hours have been availed of yesterday. The balance of the time will be availed of now.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is the time taken by the Prime Minister yesterday also included?

Mr. Speaker: He was not replying to the debate; he was intervening in the debate.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North—East): Sir, I am happy that I am in a position to welcome this measure and I say so because this has been awaited for a long time and it is a good thing that Government has now come forward with its support of the decimal system of coinage. I should like to say also that I find something like pleasant irony in the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

fact that it is Mr Guha who is piloting this Bill in our House. I find from the proceedings of the Council of States that when a non-Official Bill almost exactly in the same terms as the Bill now before us was brought before that House, it was Mr. Guha who had objected and raised certain doubts and difficulties. I do not want to hammer this point, but I do wish to say that it is a pleasant irony that Mr. Guha who has advanced certain arguments against the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill has changed his mind.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am very happy that he has done so. I wish also to say, Sir, that I do not understand why Government made a certain statement on that occasion which required to be followed up, but which, so far as we know, has not been done as yet. On that occasion Mr. Guha said when the Bill was finally thrown out by the House because of the opposition of Government—it was said then that "Government is of opinion that before the decimal system can be introduced in coinage, it should be introduced in standards and weights and measures and similar other things". I do not want to delay thus legislation: on the contrary I wish this Bill to be put on the statute-book as quickly as ever it can. But I wish at the same time to say that Government should proceed scientifically. Yesterday the Prime Minister told us how the Government is trying to do so, because this is a period when we are having certain plans and unless we proceed scientifically, those plans cannot be properly implemented.

Mr. Guha has also said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this is the most opportune time for the introduction of this Bill. I was quoting from the proceedings of the other House dated the 5th March, 1954; if Government on the basis of experts advice at its disposal could say through its authoritative exponent that before the decimal system can be introduced in coinage, it should be introduced in standards and weights and measures and similar other things, then, it is up to Government to see that its statements are made seriously and with real intent, because the opposition to this measure has come particularly from people who say that after all, it is not coinage which is to be taken into consideration, that the variegation in our country over weights and measures is bewildering and that something ought to be done about it. Yesterday the Prime Minister told us that as far as science was concerned, the metric system is the only system which science knows and the metric system should no doubt be introduced as soon as it ever can in the system of our weights and measures.

We know that this idea of decimal coinage has a long history. We know also how Mahatma Gandhi's views expressed in 1946 or so had been brought into the picture in order to postpone the introduction of the decimal system. But it is a good thing that Government after all has made up its mind. I take it that those experts to whom reference was made by the hon. Misister in the other House, and who had reported, according to his statements in the House that it would take about 15 years or so in order to introduce the metric system in three instalments spread over 5 years each, also have changed their opinion. I am sure those experts who had advised Mr. Guha in 1954 have changed their opinion in regard to the decimal coinage; I hope again that these experts would change their opinion in regard to the time-lag of 15 years or so before the metric system could be properly introduced..

While welcoming the adoption of the decimal coinage as soon as it ever can be, I say that if the units

of value measured do not correspond to the units of mass or length measure by similar ratio, that is, in octonal or decimal multiples or sub-multiples, the ease in computation is spoit. The existing sub-division, of the coinage corresponds to the sub-divisicn, that is, one-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one-sixteenth and so on and so forth, and we have the *tola, kaccha, chhatak, pao, seer* and *maund*. Therefore, by the application of the present system of calculation, the small traders and private individauls can easily calculate the prices in different units and to them this process appears to be very easy. That is why there has been objection put forward by many people who seem to think that the introduction of this new system is going to cause havoc in our economy, especially in our village life. I do not think that havoc will be caused quite so easily, because I know that our people have got used to a certain system of computation; but it will be very much simpler when they get used to the decimal system and there would be so much economy in the sphere of human labour and so much economy in the economy in the sphere of accounting. Wastage of paper, time and so on and so forth could so easily be avoided and altogether the country will benefit in very quick time. When our people get used to the decimal system, they can do the calculations very accurately. I do not know if we have tried at any time to teach arithmetic to little children. It is a hell of a job; it is very difficult for them to remember all the different varieties of computation and we have got to drill them into their minds. But if we teach the decimal system which, today, the world over is claimed as the only scientific system right from childhood, we can get these children to understand certain subjects much more quickly, much more comprehensively and much more capably than they are doing at present.

Actually what happens is that proficiency in accounting and in multiplication is not necessarily a concommitant of proficiency in mathematics. We are aware of Einstein not being able to do certain sums. Actually the highest reaches of intellectual achievement are open to people who learn not merely the intricacies of arithmetical calculation, but who find out the basic principle of things. That is why the decimal system is so very important from the scientific point of view, from the intellectual point of view. From the point of view of the economy of the country also, it is extremely important and helpful. That is why it should be introduced as soon as ever it is possible.

There has been expressed almost unanimous objection in this House to the use of the foreign word *cent*. It was perhaps the French who in modern history developed the metric system comprehensively and they used the expression *centime*, one-hundredth part of a franc. So, *cent* became popular. There is no reason why we should have cent. So many other alternatives have been suggested: *satamsa, Paisa* etc. *Paisa* seems to be much simpler and more widely acceptable than *satamsa*. The rupee of course, may remain. *Chakra*, known in Kerala is not by any means necessary, because rupee is easier for the whole country. I feel that the weight of the new coins to be introduced must have some integral relationship with metric units so that the common man may use these coins by permutation and combination for weighting gold and similar articles from half a gram to 10 grams and more by the addition of a particular coin which would exactly weigh 10 grams. This is a thing which Government should set its mind to. I do not want to delay this legislation. Otherwise, I might have thought that perhaps a very quick programme set to a Select Committee might have helped to improve this measure a little. I do not know if Government at this stage is willing to wait for a

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

fortnight or so, so that we can incorporate in this Bill certain provisions which appear to us to be very important. If the Government want to go ahead, and later on bring out these details, I do not mind. I do not myself understand all the intricacies, in practical detail, of this Bill. But I feel when I am told about it, that it would be better if Government waited for a fortnight so that we could get all these things incorporated into this Bill.

Certain points have been raised about the period of transition. The Prime Minister agreed that the period of transition is going to be a difficult period. I am sure in our country, exploiting the ignorance of the majority of our people, hordes of moneychangers would come into the picture. I want to know from Government what special steps they are going to take as far as this aspect is concerned. I want Government to take very serious steps about making sure that the transition period is not inordinately long, because, if the transition period is long, the confusion in the minds of our people will also be accentuated.

Shri Kamath asked yesterday with considerable force that Government should try to elicit the opinion of our people. I have also heard the Prime Minister, who said that it is not necessary in matters of a technical character to elicit the opinion of the country, which may not be informed opinion. I would like to say that certainly Government have been at fault in so far as it has not tried to popularise the metric system and the decimal system. It has not done so. I remember one of the very first questions I asked in this House was in regard to the introduction of the metric system and decimal coinage. I did so because in my constituency in Calcutta, there happens to be the headquarters of the Indian Decimal Society, with which also I am in some way associated. I asked this question. The answer was extremely discouraging. It was negative. We have seen how last year Government came forward with a dilatory proposition that in principle Government liked this kind of thing, but Government think that there is enormous difficulty in the way and therefore nothing can be done about it. As far as Government are concerned, the people have not been told about the soundness of the metric system. Shri Kamath very rightly pointed out that so much literature has been produced and millions of our money have been spent in producing literature of various sorts which usually do not go to produce the results that perhaps they are intended to produce. But, surely we can bring this accusation against Government that Government have not tried to tell our people the reasons for the introduction of this system. Now, Government will have to make up for past default. I say that Government should announce very soon when this new system is to come into operation. Before that, Government must carry on a raging and tearing campaign all over the country, especially in the countryside, explaining how the change-over is to take place. There is very great force in Shri Kamath's contention as far as this question is concerned. I hope the Minister when he replies will tell us something about the intention of Government in this regard.

I have heard Shri Tulsidas yesterday trying to point out that the major part of our trade is still with non-metric countries and that therefore perhaps it would be better for us to go slow. He did not oppose this measure with gusto because, I think, he was between two minds. There is always the force of obscurantism operating in our minds. There is the force of habit. We do not want to change certain things to which we have been accustomed for generations. Surely business people also, while they realise that there are certain advantages to be got out of the decimal

system, do not want to switch over to the other system when everything is in a flux. Change appears to partake of the character of some kind of revolution. Therefore, he was between two minds. That is why he did not oppose with gusto. But, he pointed out that most of our trade is with non-metric countries. I say that the whole pattern of our trade is beginning to change. Our international trade should be such that we should not be dependent upon our commercial intercourse only with a certain set of countries. That has happened so far. That is why our railways are depending for their equipment on certain countries and our railways have to wait because those particular countries do not choose to send the equipment we have asked for in time. Our Plan gets obstructed because of our link-up with certain countries, and certain countries alone. The process has started by which our international trade will be really and truly international.

As far as the metric system is concerned, this is a system which is accepted all over the world. As Shri A. C. Guha said, in Asia, we are one of the only two countries left over which have not yet adopted the metric system. I shall therefore repeat that I welcome this measure. But, I want Government to tell us exactly how they are going to explain to our people the actual change-over and the process of change-over. I wish Government to give us an assurance that the *cent* will not be introduced in this country and that we shall have some kind of an Indian equivalent. I want Government also to say what they are going to do with regard to the adoption of the metric system as far as our weights and measures are concerned. All these things are inter-connected. I am anyhow very glad that this long-awaited measure at long last is going to be on our statute-book.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I am very glad that this Bill has received almost the unanimous support of this House except the two solitary dissentient voices. I should like to meet some of the points raised by the last speaker, Shri H. N. Mukerjee. He referred to my speech in the other House in reply to a non-official Bill. I think if he had carefully heard my speech yesterday, he need not have referred to this matter because I myself mentioned in the speech that at one stage it was the advice to the Government by an Expert Committee that it will take 15 years. That 15 years would not start from November 1954 when the debate in the other House took place. It was some time in 1946 or 1947 that the experts advised the Government. Even now I think that if we are to implement this Bill and subsequently the other Bill regarding weights and measures, I think 15 years would really be consumed in the process of total implementation of the metric system in all respects.

He also mentioned that I said that the metric system in coinage should be preceded by the metric system in weights and measures. That also I mentioned in my speech yesterday. That was the original idea, but now it has been decided that it would be easier to introduce the metric system in coinage first and then the metric system in other subjects. Anyhow, that is not any point against the Bill as such only tried to score a few points against me personally. But, some other Members, particularly Shri Sodhia and Shri Kamath, had objection from the people's point of view, and Shri Kamath has said it has not been properly publicised the public has not been given a chance to represent their views. Yesterday the Prime Minister mentioned that this matter has been before the public for a number of years. I myself mentioned in my introductory speech that this matter was discussed in the Central Assembly as late as 1946 and subsequently also there have been several discussions on this matter.

Shri Kamath: It was withdrawn afterwards.

Shri A. C. Guha: Not withdrawn. The House had a sudden end and the Bill was allowed to lapse. It was not withdrawn. I mentioned also that due to the disturbed conditions in the country after partition and after the achievement of independence when the political and social conditions in the country were somewhat uncertain and the Constitution also had not been framed, it was decided that the Government should not proceed with the Bill at that time.

Anyhow, the only other point mentioned by the Members is about the nomenclature to be put. The Government have no particular fascination for the term "cent" and I mentioned yesterday that we should wait for any helpful suggestions from the Members of Parliament regarding suitable Indian names, and the Prime Minister yesterday mentioned here that we did not mind even retaining the old name *paisa*. Our only difficulty would be that there must be an interim period of three, four or five years during which both the new and the old coins would be in circulation, and so there should be something to distinguish the new coins from the old coins, even as regards their names. That is the only difficulty. If the *paisa* of the new value is to be in circulation along with the *paisa* of the old value, there is likely to be some confusion among the public and, as Shri Gadgil mentioned yesterday, some clever businessmen would take advantage of the ignorance of our people. That is the only difficulty and hence the necessity to make some sort of distinction between the new coin and the old coin...

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): "Naya paisa" and "purana paisa".

Shri A. C. Guha: There was one suggestion that the new one should be called "naya paisa" as long as the old *paisa* is also in circulation and the gradually when the old *paisa* is withdrawn we can start minting the new *paisa* without this word *naya*.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Will there also be *naya anna*, *naya* two annas, *naya* four annas, *naya* eight annas and *naya* rupee?

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : वे सब विदड्रा कर लिए जायेंगे ।

Shri S. S. More: I want a reply from the Government and not from you.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): He is the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Half a rupee will be half a rupee, quarter rupee will be quarter rupee.

Shri S. S. More: May I make a submission? If this *naya* is accepted as part of the coin's name, then it will have to be carried from the lowest.

Shri A. C. Guha: When we come to the relevant clause, I shall move certain amendments. Then the Members will know how we intend to work in this matter. Anyhow, we have no objection to retaining some of our old nomenclature. The only difficulty would be to avoid confusion between the new coin and the old coin.

I should now reply to the point of Shri Tulsidas that 60 per cent of our trade is with the non-metric countries and 40 per cent. is with metric countries. I do not know how this system of coinage can create any difficulty as regards our foreign trade. Whatever may be the system of our internal counting. I do not think it can in any way affect our foreign trade in any respect So, I am glad this Bill has a heartly reception from the Members of this House.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Hot reception?

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, hot reception also. I do not want to take any more time. These are the only two points which required some clarification, about the nomenclature of the new

coin. We agree. Yesterday also in my introductory speech I said there must be propaganda now to teach the public as to the implication of this new coin and the old coin.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): The rupee coin now contains 16 annas. Will the 16 annas be part of the metric system or part of the old system? How are they going to link the rupee with the anna?

Shri A. C. Guha: As I stated yesterday, the value of the rupee will remain the same. Only it will be divided into 100 lowest units and consequently the intermediate units also will be divisible by ten.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What is Government's anticipation of the likely period of transition when the old system and the new system will co-exist and....

Shri A. C. Guha: It may take four or five years' time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:.....what are Government's views in regard to meeting people's difficulties during this period because I was saying that the money-changers would have a hey-day; and what are Government intending to do in regard to putting a stops to any kind of depredation on the people's economy? There is no answer to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will prosecute those people who are unnecessarily making profit.

Shri S. S. More: There is no provision in the Act for that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they ask for more, they will be cheating.

Shri Kamath: May I seek a clarification? The Prime Minister yesterday said:

> ".....undoubtedly we should go on gradually with public education and all the rest of it; it may take two years, three years, four years, five years, for the complete change to come, I cannot say—if we do not start it now, it will seriously affect our developmental and planning work....."

This is delightfully vague.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that also a part of the question. What is the point of clarification?

Shri Kamath: May I know from the Finance Minister whether they have formulated a phased programme for this entire plan of decimal coinage?

Shri Heda: May I also ask a question? The Government have some experience about this change of currency in Hyderabad. Formerly, we had the Hyderabad currency and now we have introduced the Indian currency there. The ratio was Rs. 7 Hyderabad currency to Rs. 6 Indian currency. Moreover, we had six *paisas* for one anna, whereas in the Indian currency we have only four *paisas* for one anna. What is the Government's assessment of the difficulties that the so-called illiterate, but not ignorant, persons faced because of the change from Hyderabad to Indian currency? Will both the coins be allowed to be used here as we did in the case of Hyderabad during the transition period?

Shri S. S. More: Hyderabad will have three currencies.

Shri A. C. Guha: These questions have all been answered by me. I have stated that it will take four to five years' time to withdraw all the old coins, and I think that even if our mints work at full speed, it would take three to four years for them to put into circulation sufficient number of new coins for use by the public.

As for the point raised by Shri H. N. Mukerjee, I would like to say that there will be a preparatory stage of three to five years, when no extensive changes would be enforced, but intensive education and dissemination of information on the decimal system of coins weights and measures would be carried out, and wherever

[Shri A. C. Guha]

practical, gradual introduction of the metric system would be encouraged. In more concrete terms, the programme would comprise the following:

> (i) the Government of India to introduce the decimal system of currency in which weights and dimensions of coins should be related to the metric system;
>
> (ii) intensive education and propaganda, including teaching in elementary and secondary schools and in technical and engineering institutions; schools to keep samples of all standard metric weights and measures;
>
> (iii) press and radio publicity;
>
> (iv) public speeches and press conferences....

And there are so many other items in this. So, we shall be doing all sorts of propaganda and teaching, so that this difficulty, which is understood almost by everybody, namely that the clever people will try to take advantage of the ignorance of other people, may to a great extent be avoided.

Shri Raghavaiah (Ongole): Will Government utilise all the machinery from the lowest official to the highest official, that is, the revenue-collecting machinery, the banks, *tehsils* etc. to avoid delay and to lessen the difficulties of the ordinary man in the street in the villages in exchanging these old coins for the new ones?

Shri A. C. Guha: Naturally all sorts of things will be done to avoid the difficulties of the people.

Since there has been a reference to Gandhiji's opinion about this matter, I think I should read out to the House from the letter that Gandhiji wrote in October, 1946. This is what he has written:

> "My opinion is that the matter should be dealt with only by a national government on its merit. I would prefer to keep my mind still open. My previous objections are to be re-examined. Could you not wait till the present political crisis is over? The question of these reforms in coinage, weights and measures may be taken up by our own Parliament when formed."

I think I have given sufficient reply to the points raised.

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): This was omitted by the hon. Member yesterday when he referred to Gandhiji's opinion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House, unless hon. Members who have given notice of them desire to withdraw them.

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): I do not want to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put that amendment to vote now.

The question is:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1955."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then there is Shri Kamath's amendment. It is almost the same thing except that the date has been extended to 26th January, 1956.

Shri S. S. More: It will not be necessary to put that to vote now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In Shri K. C. Sodhia's amendment the date is 31st December, 1955, while in Shri Kamath's it is 26th January, 1956. The date alone is different.

Shri S. S. More: But circulation itself is opposed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When circulation itself is opposed, the question of date is only consequential. So, the other two amendments are barred.

I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House.

Shri Kamath: What about the motions for reference to a Select Committee?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both of them have been withdrawn.

Shri S. S. More: No names were given.

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai) rose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of your withdrawing. No names were given, and therefore I did not treat them as moved.

Shri Vallatharas: Not on that basis. Whatever the basis is, a wrong impression should not be created that because we had not given names, these amendments were withdrawn. Quite strangely enough, yesterday a ruling of the Chair was given that there were more prominent men than the Movers of amendments, and so there was no priority for the Movers of amendments to move their amendments and state their reasons for the consideration of the House. Once that position was lost, we did not see any meaning in having those amendments on paper. That is why they were withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I never said that there are more prominent men. I am sorry. All Members are prominent here.

Shri Vallatharas: The position is this. First, the hon. Minister moves his motion, and he states the reasons. But more important than his motion is an amendment to the motion which seeks some other channel of expression. Unless the whole House hears our arguments, how would it be able to consider our amendments? Yesterday, I had been pushed back even farther than beyond the back benches, and there were more prominent people from whom we heard so many things. Once that distinction has come to happen, where is the meaning in moving that amendment and expecting a chance to express our views on the same?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that I can say is this. No hon. Member need be under the impression that he is pushed back, unless he wants to push back himself. Of course, we shall try to deal with all hon. Members. And as far as possible, hon. Members who have tabled amendments will be given an opportunity.

Shri S. S. More: On a point of procedure. I want to seek a clarification on one point, because yesterday also I raised that question, namely, whether when a motion for circulation or a motion for reference to a Select Committee has been made it was not necessary that that motion should be formally moved. Regarding other verbal amendments, it may be said that they shall be taken to have been moved, because they require to be dealt with only at a further stage. But when a motion for circulation has been made, or a motion for reference to a Select Committee has been made, it has to be positively moved on the floor of the House, and in the latter case together with all the requisite names, etc. But that part was skipped over somehow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would go out of its own accord.

Now, the question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.—*(Insertion of new section 14 etc.)*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government have given notice of an amendment to this clause, evidently after having considered all the various points that have been raised in the House.

Some Hon. Members: We have no copies of that amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Copies would be circulated presently.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): May I submit that this amendment is completely different from the original clause, and that the two are far apart? So, may I request that you might be pleased to adjourn the consideration of this to some other later hour, so that we can see the amendment in the meanwhile and then say something. The amendment just circulated contains wholly new matter; the names of the coins would be as Government decide.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): The only thing is with regard to the nomenclature, and that is left to Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the hon. Minister. As the hon. Members go on hearing the hon. Minister if they find any difficulty, then let us see. The hon. Minister has only incorporated section 6 of the Act here to the extent that it applies at present. Government have always got the power under section 6 of the original Act to give any denomination, to mint any coin, to decide the number of coins and so on.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): This amendment seeks to substitute an entirely new clause. That is moreover the only clause which forms the main body of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree. But let us hear the hon. Minister. If there is anything extraordinary, certainly we can always adjourn. Anyhow, let us see.

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move...

Shri Kamath: Let us adjourn the discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is explaining it. If there are unresolved difficulties, let us see. Adjournment is always there.

Shri A. C. Guha: This more or less retains the same wording.

I beg to move:

In page 2,

for lines 9 *to* 26 *substitute:*

"*Decimal system of coinage.*—

14(1) The rupee shall be divided into one hundred units and the new coin representing such unit may be designated by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, under such name as it thinks fit and the rupee, half-rupee and quarter-rupee shall be respectively equivalent to one hundred, fifty and twenty-five such new coins and shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of section 13 and to the extent specified therein, be a legal tender in payment or on account accordingly.

(2) All coins issued under the authority of this Act in any denominations of annas, pice and pies shall, to the extent specified in section 13, be a legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of sixteen annas, sixty-four pice or one hundred and ninety-two pies to one hundred new coins referred to in sub-section (1), calculated in respect of any such single new coin or number of such new coins, tendered at one transaction, to the nearest new coin, or where the new coin above and the new coin below are equally near to the new coin below.

(3) All references in any enactment or in any notification, rule or order under any enactment or in any contract, deed or other instrument to any value expressed in annas, pice and pies shall be construed as references to that value expressed in new coins referred to in sub-section (1) converted thereto at the rate specified in sub-section (2)."

If you compare the original clause with the amendment, you will find only this change, that for 'cents' we

have put in 'units'. This is the material change that we have made; otherwise, the whole thing remains as it is. As I indicated a few minutes ago, the difficulty is how to differentiate the new coin from the old coin. If we give just exactly the same designation, it will lead to further confusion. So we have kept this thing open now. We shall consult some experts: we shall come to a decision within a few days and then we shall announce it. This is as regards what name we shall put for the lowest unit. We shall place our decision on the Table of the House. The formula we have put in here meets all the objections raised on the floor of the House yesterday as regards the use of cent and also some preference shown for some Indian names, particularly those prevalent now. The only difficulty is to make some distinction between the new and old coins. We have kept this thing open, we shall consult some experts, some old historians, numismatists and others; we shall come to certain decision and we shall announce it and also place it on the Table of the House.

An Hon. Member: Who are the 'old historians'?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 2,

for lines 9 to 26 *substitute*:

"*Decimal system of coinage.*—14 (1) The rupee shall be divided into one hundred units and new coin representing such unit may be designed by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, under such name as it thinks fit and the rupee, half-rupee and quarter-rupee shall be respectively equivalent to one hundred, fifty and twenty-five such new coins and shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of section 13 and to the extent specified therein, be a legal tender in payment or on account accordingly.

(2) All coins issued under the authority of this Act in any denominations of annas, pice and pies shall, to the extent specified in section 13, be a legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of sixteen annas, sixty-four pice or one hundred and ninety-two pies to one hundred new coins referred to in sub-section (1), calculated in respect of any such single new coin or number of such new coins, tendered at one transaction to the nearest new coin, or where the new coin above and the new coin below are equally near to the new coin below.

(3) All references in any enactment or in any notification, rule or order under any enactment or in any contract, deed or other instrument to any value expressed in annas, pice and pies shall be construed as references to that value expressed in new coins referred to in sub-section (1) converted thereto at the rate specified in sub-section (2)."

Shri Bogawat: My amendment will be useful to the people of the country. I submit that instead of the Minister's amendment, my amendment be accepted.

Shri Raghavachari: The Minister says that he finds it difficult to find a name that he should give and that in a few days he will be in a position to choose one after consulting 'old historians' and other people. The point simply is this. After they have made up their mind and have given a specific name, then it will be time for us to consider it further. So this may well be postponed for three or four days when he will have consulted the old historians and others and given a definite name.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): I have no objection so far as this amendment is concerned, but if this spliting up is to end with one-fourth,

[Shri Gadgil]

that is 25, and there is no further spliting up, there may be difficulty. For example, if I go to the bazaar and want to buy a thing for 24 units, am I to pay for 25 units or carry the load of 24 units? So I suggest that there should be a further lowering of the denomination.

Shri A. C. Guha: I gave examples yesterday. There will be some coins for 10 units, for 5 units; there may also be coins for one and two units.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Five and ten units only.

Shri A. C. Guha: No, the others may be necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that there is absolutely no radical change effected in the amendment as compared to the original clause in the Bill. Sub-clauses (2) and (3) are word for word the same as the original sub-clauses (2) and (3), except that the word 'cent' is not there. In sub-clause (1) the word 'cent' has been changed into 'unit' and nothing more. This is in pursuance of the desire expressed that we ought not to import new nomenclatures but retain the old nomenclatures as much as possible. The only further point is that the old nomenclature of annas, pies and so on is retained, until it goes out of use. The other thing is, what is the value of the anna in terms of 100 units of the other coin, and which other coins may be necessary below 25 units. Under section 6 of the Act, Government can call these by any name. That is why the names are not given in the body of the Act, because they have the right to change the names from time to time. Under these circumstances, there is no purpose in putting off the consideration of this Bill. All the other things will be done by notification. If necessary, we can ask the hon. Minister to place the notification here on the Table of the House.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have already said that I shall place the notification on the Table of the House.

Shri S. S. More: My difficulty is this. According to this latest amendment, one rupee will be split up into half rupee and quarter rupee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is there already.

Shri S. S. More: But there are further smaller coins, and in the absence of any specific legislative or statutory authority, will it be possible for Government to issue the smaller coins, say, one anna and two anna worth pieces?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By notification.

Shri S. S. More: As far as I read it, this is an authority to Government for issuing coins of a particular denomination. Barring this denomination, any other issue will be not possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under section 6 of the principal Act, Government can issue any kind of denomination below a rupee.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): In the same amendment, it is stated that the rupee will be divided into 100 units. Therefore, there will be no difficulty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, this amendment is before the House. In view of this, some of the other amendments may go out.

Shri Bogawat: My amendment is:

In page 1, line 11,

after "cents" *insert* "and ten cents be equivalent to a coin called one cent-anna and one cent be called one pice".

If this amendment is accepted, I think the whole difficulty will be solved. No doubt, we want a change; we want our national coin, national emblem, nomenclature and everything, and I must thank the Government for having introduced this Bill, though late, though some people are very angry that this Bill is introduced; they think that if this is brought into effect, there would be difficulties

to ignorant and illiterate people. But anyhow, we have to do that.

Shri Gadgil: Mixed denomination.

Shri Bogawat: Yes. Let us have some denomination for ten cents also. Then instead of 64 pice, let us have 100 pice, and let us have a new name for that pice. If this is done, even ignorant and illiterate people would not be deceived. This is a very easy way of naming the coin, because people know what is an anna, and ten such annas would make one rupee. Yesterday also, my hon. friend, Shri Gadgil, suggested that there should be some such thing as 10 cent coin which should be named one anna or something like that. So I have brought in this amendment. If there is some such nomenclature even for the lowest coin, cent-pice or something like that, there would be no difficulty. We know that our one rupee is going to be divided into 100 parts, instead of 64 pice. Now 6¼ cents will come to one anna. Instead, there should be a coin named cent-anna equivalent to 10 cents, which means that it is one-tenth of a rupee. In this way if we give names to the coins, then there will be no difficulty in book-keeping, accountancy and other transactions. In the circumstances, when we want a change, the change should be effected, but it should be effected in such a way that there would be no difficulties created for the poor and ignorant people. Otherwise, they would be robbed, and there would be no chance of anybody going to a court of law to prosecute a man because he is cheated for two, three or five annas. These difficulties will be there and my request is that in this very Bill, if we incorporate that amendment and name the ten cents as one cent-anna, then much of our purpose will be served.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Government has given up cents altogether.

Shri Bogawat: We have left everything to the Government by notification in the official Gazette. But we must give such a name so that the poor, ignorant people are not cheated. If any nomenclature is to be given, it should be given before the Parliament and all the Members must understand what name is to be assigned, so that the difficulties may be resolved here, and it should not be left to the Government to name it in the Official Gazette by a notification.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In the clause 14(1) there is a mention of one-rupee, half-rupee and quarter-rupee and there is no mention of the equivalents of two annas and one anna. I can understand, as pointed out by you, that a particular section of the Indian Coinage Act gives that power to the Government, but when there is a specific mention of one-rupee, half-rupee and quarter-rupee, why should we not mention about two annas and one anna also? If there is no mention made about these three, then I can understand that Government can make the new sub-divisions, but when specifically these three names are given, it is open to objection if we leave out the rest here. Where is the harm if we put in two more sub-divisions? The one corresponding to five *paisas* will be one anna, and the one corresponding to two annas will be 10 *paisas*. There will be no difficulty.....

Shri B. S. Murthy: We are not able to understand.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I was submitting that the half-rupee will be equivalent to 50 *paisas*. Let us assume for the time being that the *paisa* is there and in that case a half-rupee will be equal to 50 *paisas* and a quarter-rupee will be equal to 25 *paisas*. I was submitting that similarly if we say that one anna will be equal to 5 *paisas*, what is the harm? What is the difficulty here when we want the metric system? Similarly, 10 *paisas* will be equal to one-eight rupee or two annas. My humble suggestion is that if these two sub-divisions are also mentioned (*Interruption*). I do not know why

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

my friends are laughing. It is a simple question of arithmetic, though it is something psychologically not so easy to understand.

Shri S. S. More: Will a rupee be equal to 20 annas then?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No. Our rupee will be equal to 10 annas.

Shri S. S. More: If each anna be equal to 5 *paisas* and if a rupee is equal to 100 *paisas*, then by the simple arithmetic which is not beyond the understanding of my hon. friend, one rupee will be equal to 20 annas.

Shri Gadgil: You can easily imagine what will happen in the bazaar after this Bill becomes an Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid before it goes to the bazaar we are trying to enact one here!

Shri Kamath: Shape of things to come in the country outside.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope not.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My friend is quite correct that 100 divided by 5 will come to 20 and he will give me credit for that I was wrong in suggesting that one anna will consist of five *paisas*. Since a rupee, half-rupee and quarter-rupee are specifically mentioned here, we must also indicate the further sub-divisions.

Shri S. S. More: I support that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It must be complete by itself, and the further sub-divisions must be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I ask the hon. Minister to explain?

Shri A. C. Guha: There has been some confusion in the mind of my friend. In this Bill we are simply...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that in two or three days' time historians will come to his help and they will give us a solution. If so, what is the hurry for this today? Why not we have this three or four days later or even a week later, because this is a novel experiment we are making?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have not said three or four days. I think it will take some time, may be 15 days or more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have two months more before us. We have not even started the 1st August. If the hon. Minister had said "It is all right as it is and there is absolutely no question of placing it before the House", then once and for all the House would resign itself to expect the notification. On the other hand, if we go half way and say that we will do this very soon, then hon. Members evidently want it sooner placed before the House. If this is put off till the end of the session, what is the harm?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I was reinforcing your point by another argument. We want *paisa* to be specifically mentioned here in the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This long amendment by the hon. Minister has been permitted to be placed before the House although normal notice to Members has not been given and I persuaded hon. Members to accept it. Under those circumstances, let it not be misunderstood that we are rushing through this matter. Immediately we are not going to change the denominations. After the hon. Minister ascertains the views of those people, he can place them before the House. After all, we have only half an hour more and in that half an hour I do not know how much controversy there will be on this matter. If the hon. Minister could satisfy these people outside, it will then be passed unanimously.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City-North): May I make a suggestion?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I formally propose in this House that the further proceedings with regard

to this Bill be adjourned so that both these matters may be considered—the further sub-divisions as well as the denominations.

Shri A. C. Guha: As regards the further sub-divisions, there will be no difficulty.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The denomination should be settled in the House. I am very glad that this amendment says that the division will be into 100 parts only. We want that the denomination should be put as *paisa* and we do not want to leave it to the Government. We want to move those amendments and desire that the House will decide this now. It should be be *paisa* and nothing but *paisa*.

1 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House is committed to the principle in the Bill that a decimal system of coinage will be introduced in this country. There is no going back on that. The consideration motion has been carried already. The only further question is about the half rupee, quarter rupee etc. They are also standing there. What is their value in terms of annas, pies and so on? What is the intention? All these points have to be thought of so that any inconvenience may be avoided. If the hon. Minister can take two or three days or even a week to consult and then place these things before the House, it will be better.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think there has been some confusion in this matter. We have been trying to equate the existing coins—rupee, half rupee and quarter rupee which will continue even under the new coinage—with the new system. As for the other old coins, there will not be any two anna pieces. With regard to these coins, I gave you samples yesterday that we are going to make one cent or one *paisa*—whatever the lowest unit be called;—then two of that unit, five of that unit and ten of that unit—all will be there. I gave the samples.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will you call it *paisa*?

Shri A. C. Guha: The difficulty is this how can you differentiate the new one from the old one if you call both of them paisa? After four or five years, the old coins will be removed but even then this will be called cent *paisa*. Government requires some powers to change the name even after four or five years. For this interim period. (*Interruptions*). I do not like to be interrupted.

For this interim period, there must be some prefix or suffix—whatever be the name we may put for the last unit. But after the interim period of four or five years, the old coins will be withdrawn. Then again we may have to change the names of the coins. If we call it *'naya paisa'* it cannot continue to be so when the old coins are withdrawn. So, the word *'naya'* would be eliminated. So, even then we may have to change again the name of the lowest unit.

Shri Bogawat: What difficulty would be there to change the prefix after five years. Would there be any difficulty?

Shri A. C. Guha: We can change it only if we have got the authority.

Shri Bogawat: You can amend it.

Shri S. S. More: Can they not adopt different designs for the new *paisa* so as to distinguish it from the old *paisa* so that people by themselves can start saying that this is *naya paisa* and the other is old *paisa*. The design will do the trick and there is no necessity then for the Government to make any particular change.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I ventured to say yesterday that, speaking for myself, and I think for many in this House, I would like of course the rupee and *paisa* to continue. It would be on various points an advantage. I think and I hope that this will be done. I have not gone into these difficulties—what will happen during the certain intervening period—the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

technicalities of it. But I can—if the House so desires—give an assurance that if any difficulties arise in the way of calling it *paisa* we will come to the House and then discuss it with them. I think we agree to call it *paisa*. We just do not see eye to eye about this intervening period—about the difficulties that might arise and then possibly they have to come to the House for legislative changes. It is really the technical part of it—not the real part of it. In regard to the real part, there is full agreement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is contemplated here to make further divisions of the coins by notification; it is so under the original Act also. I venture to suggest that the notification may be placed on the Table of the House so that hon. Members may have an opportunity to discuss it.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have already agreed to that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We shall place it on the Table of the House; I would go a step further and say that as soon as the notification is placed, we will bring it before the House for discussion if it wants to.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Under the Defence of India Act previously, if a person gave less money in exchange to any person he was prosecuted and punished. Now, 25 cents will be equal to a quarter rupee. There are these two cents, five cents and then there is the quarter anna, etc., In between the two also, some ratio will have to be fixed. If this ratio is fixed and there are also rules that no person shall give less than 16 pice for 25 cents or 25 cents for 16 pice, it would be all right. A person who contravenes this shall have to be prosecuted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is there in sub-clause (2).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Today there is no rule by virtue of which we can prosecute any person. As I understand, the rule is therefore the purpose of finding out what the ratio would be. But so far as the penal clauses are concerned as we had in the Defence of India Rules, there are none. If we do not have a penal clause there will be exploitation and the poor and the ignorant people will be made to suffer.

Shri S. S. More: We are trying to facilitate matters for the illiterate and ignorant sections of the community who will be dealing more with smaller coins than currency notes and larger denominations. Their interests have to be safeguarded. The Penal provisions have to be inserted and prosecutions are to be provided and people are to be given an assurance that they will not allow them to be cheated by any unscrupulous persons. As lawyers we feel that it ought to be part of a particular statute. Clause (2) gives a sort of a method or calculation as to what is equal to what. But mere calculation is not enough. Breach of these calculations will have to be punished and in order to punish them penal clauses will have to be incorporated in this measure. Therefore, as you very kindly suggested, if the consideration of this motion is postponed for a couple of days or for four or five days, all these difficulties can be got over with more thought.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are all agreed that every care should be taken so that the masses of people who may be using the coins of lower denominations must be protected. But what the hon. Member said surely amounts to cheating. If a person wants to pass off one coin for another, that is cheating and the criminal laws are adequate to deal with such cases. Must we have a special law for this particular purpose? Surely, if one wants to pass off one coin as if it was another, that is cheating.

Shri S. S. More: It is exploiting the calculation. He is not passing off

a coin as if it is another. The matter is whether the calculation between the old coins and the new units is properly observed or not and this, I believe in all humility, will not be covered by the present legislation and it is for the Government to consult their law officers. It is a matter on which no off-hand opinion can be expressed here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think it is necessary to consult them because the ratio is given here. Whoever takes more, cheats if it is done intentionally.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is not cheating, to say the least. In all places of pilgrimage, people are receiving 63 pice or 62 pice for one rupee. That is not cheating at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are going far beyond. When a change-over has to be made as in the case of Hyderabad, there may be normally unwary persons who may be led to pay a little more here and there. But if it becomes habitual with regard to any particular person, people will only be too chary and will see under the ordinary law of the land that he does not take more than what is legally due to him.

Therefore, such provisions need not be made. So far as the denominations are concerned the hon. Minister has said that in keeping with section 6 coins may be coined at the mint for issue under the authority of the Central Government of such denominations—not higher than one rupee—and designs and of such metals or of mixed metals of such compositions as the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette determine. As far as coins below a rupee are concerned they will certainly issue a notification and the hon. Leader of the House has said that the notification will be placed on the Table of the House. He has also said that if it is found necessary some time will be devoted for discussion and making suggestions as to whether the notification may be accepted as it is or with some modifications. In view of all this I do not think it is necessary to proceed further with any of these amendments and the amendment of the hon. Minister may be considered.

Shri Kamath: May I make a request? In view of the difficulty and controversy that have arisen in this House, which is perhaps a foretaste of what is going to happen outside, I frankly see no reason why your salutary proposal, to adjourn the debate till such time as the Government makes up its mind on the matter of designation, denomination etc. etc., should not be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In view of the statement already made, now there is no difficulty.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What Mr. Kamath says would mean a long day. Once the principle is accepted then we start working and thinking all this out. When the House has accepted the principle, as I have said, so far as the legal points raised by some hon. Members opposite are concerned, we are prepared to consider them fully. I do not see why this Bill should be delayed. If necesary we shall come with an amendment of this, that or anything else to make that clear because we are all interested in seeing that no confusion is caused and nobody should be allowed to cheat in this way. If that has not come within the law then we shall bring a small amendment to make that clear. Our whole inclination and desire is to keep the *paisa*. The slight technical matters will have to be examined. We shall place this matter before the House quite in good time before the actual thing is done so that the House will have every opportunity to consider it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, does any hon. Member want to speak on this amendment? Such of those hon. Members who have already had an opportunity to discuss this need not speak now.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I have not spoken on the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In view of the discussion that took place just now, this discussion will conclude at 1-30 P.M.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I want to know one thing by way of information. This amendment has been put up without any previous notice. Is it open to the Members to put up amendments to this amendment even now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may say all that he wants.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I am asking whether we can give amendments now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can state the amendment. I have no objection. I will allow it.

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा (सीकर) :

महालक्ष्म्यै च विद्महे विष्णुपत्न्यै च धीमहि
तन्नो लक्ष्मीः प्रचोदयात् ॥

मैं इस धारा का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। कल मुझे यह जान कर अचम्भा हुआ कि सारे भारत के प्रतिनिधियों की इस संसद् में जहां दशमलव पद्धति का समर्थन किया गया और कहा गया कि वह हमारे प्राचीन भारत की प्राचीन गणित पद्धति का एक भाग है और उसका आविष्कार पन्द्रह शताब्दी पूर्व किया गया किसी ने कहा कि पांच छः शताब्दी पूर्व किया गया---वहां किसी ने यह नहीं सोचा कि हमारी वर्तमान मुद्रा में भी हमारी प्राचीन पद्धति का संकेत पाया जाता है या नहीं। हमारे प्राचीन वाल्मीकि रामायण को उठा कर देखिए। उसमें इस बात का उल्लेख है कि अश्वमेध यज्ञ के अवसर पर जिन बालकों ने रामायण गा कर सुनाई, उनको---लव तथा कुश को---राम ने दस हजार मुद्रा पुरस्कार के रूप में देने के लिए लक्ष्मण को आज्ञा दी। भारत में प्राचीन काल में रत्न और स्वर्ण की मुद्रा का प्रचलन प्रसिद्ध था। जिन मित्रों ने कहा है कि दशमलव पद्धति का आविष्कार प्राचीन भारत में हुआ था, उनको शुक्ल यजुर्वेद संहिता की इन पंक्तियों से भी अवश्य परिचित होना चाहिए:

एका च दशश्च मे दशश्च मे दशश्च मे पंच च मे और

चतस्रश्च मे अष्टौ च मे आहि आहि

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गिनती की सब पद्धतियों में से केवल दशमलव पद्धति ही सब से उत्तम और सरल नहीं है---और भी कई गिनती की पद्धतियां हैं। कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने एक यूनिफार्मिटी की बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि साइंटिस्ट लोगों को अपनी लैबारेटरीज में मापने और तोलने के लिए जिस पद्धति का अनुसरण करना पड़ेगा, अपने नित्य के जीवन में भी हम को उस पद्धति का अनुसरण करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि एलोपैथी और आयुर्वेदिक शास्त्र जिस प्रकार से औषधि खाने को कहते हैं, साधारण प्राणी अपने भोजन में उनकी आज्ञा का पालन तो नहीं करता है कि मैं ने इतना विटामिन खाना है, इत्यादि। वह तो समय और आवश्यकता के अनुसार भोजन करता है। यूनिफार्मिटी का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि नाक और टांग एक जैसी बन जायें या सिर और पेट को बराबर बना दिया जाय। हर बात का प्रोपोर्शन होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को विदित है कि सभा ने विधेयक के सिद्धान्त स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस खण्ड में हम ने केवल यह विचार करना है कि रुपये का विभक्त अठन्नी, चवन्नी, आना, पाई, पैसा आदि में होना चाहिए अथवा नहीं।

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : मैं समझता हूं कि मुझे धारा २ पर बोलने का अधिकार है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां पुरुष की सोलह कला मानी गई हैं।

षोडश कलोद्यं पुरुष,

इसी प्रकार चन्द्रमा की सोलह कला हैं। उसकी चौंसठ कला भी मानी गई हैं। सूर्य की बारह कला के अनुसार फिर बारह अंश कर दिए गए हैं।

इसी आधार पर हमारे यहां रुपए, आने और पैसे की व्यवस्था चल रही है। उसका भी एक वैज्ञानिक आधार है। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करते समय हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। यहां पर एक व्यापारी ने कह भी दिया है कि वर्तमान पद्धति के कारण कैलकुलेशन में कोई कष्ट नहीं होता है। उनका कहना है कि इसकी तुलना में दशमलव पद्धति के द्वारा इतनी जल्दी कैलकुलेशन करना सम्भव नहीं है।

मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि अब संशोधित धारा में "सैन्ट" शब्द का परित्याग कर दिया गया है। परन्तु अभी तक यह निश्चय नहीं किया गया है कि यदि सैन्ट न होगा, तो उसके स्थान पर कौन सा यूनिट होगा। यद्यपि अभी मुझे रोक दिया गया है कि इस बिल पर सिद्धान्ततः हम अपने जो विचार प्रकट कर चुके हैं, उनके बारे अब कुछ कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, परन्तु मैं इतना निवेदन अवश्य करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस विषय में एक बार फिर विचार करे। जैसा कि मेरे कई पूर्व वक्ता भी कह चुके हैं, इस परिवर्तन में दस पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपए का व्यय होगा, जनता को कष्ट होगा और हमारे व्यापार के क्षेत्र में भी बहुत सी बाधाएं उपस्थित होंगी। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अपनी प्राचीन गणित पद्धति का ध्यान न कर के केवल दशमलव पद्धति को अंगीकार कर के और रुपए के वर्तमान स्वरूप को हटा देने से जनता को कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा। जनता को लाभ तभी होगा, जब कि उसके पास रुपया आएगा। आज तो यह अवस्था है कि कागज का पैसा है और कागज का रुपया है, जो कि पानी पड़ने और अग्नि से दो मिनट में शान्त हो जाता है। इस परिस्थिति में लेबोरेटरी के अन्दर जो गणित पद्धति है वह किसी प्रकार का लाभ जनता को नहीं पहुंचायेगी। जनता को लाभ पहुंचाने का तो मार्ग दूसरा है। इसलिए मैं इस धारा का विरोध करता हूं और कहता हूं कि प्राचीन पद्धति का अवश्य अनुसरण किया जाए।

Shri Vallatharas: It is a highly desirable piece of legislation which has come at a very late date. In 1950, the inter-ministerial committee which was set up to consider the favourable and the unfavourable aspects of this question of introducing metric system in India concluded in one sitting by saying that they wanted to know whether the Government accepted the principle of the metric system for adoption in this country and they refused to go into details. So, it has to be taken that there has been efforts on the Government side as to whether they could adopt this system to any extent. After 1950, even the Finance Ministry was not able to decide. As late as October, 1954, an impression or the opinion of the Finance Ministry, as I am able to gather from this report, was that these smaller denominations which are not much in use and not affecting the foreign trade need not at all be thought of now and the decimalisation of coinage may succeed the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures and may not precede it. A bold step has been taken by the Planning Commission to settle all those controversies and they came up with the firmest opinion as to how to sponsor this proposal in view of the Five Year Plan. The last and final touch, the consolation touch, was given by the hon. Prime Minister and I think this legislation is very highly desirable.

Now, in Delhi you can see how quarter-anna pieces are un-familiar and how the pies and pice have gone out of vogue. Even the worst-clad beggar in the street approaches us and asks *Char anna dijiye*. When the lowest money standard of the beggar has come up to four annas, why should you not raise 192 parts of the Rupee to 100 parts and calculate the pie as the 1/100 part of the rupee? After all, it comes to this: the new *paisa* is equal to 1·92 original pies. The man in the street, whether a villager or a townsman, will be able to understand this new *paisa* as one which is almost equivalent to two original pies. There is no difficulty in understanding it at all, unless the maddening cries of statisticians go to show otherwise. The poor people

[Shri Vallatharas]

are more intelligent in many respects than highly educated people. As a matter of fact, I wish this legislation to be introduced within a year. All the difficulties which these statisticians and the inter-ministerial committees and scientists have been worrying about are without any meaning now, under the structure of our planned economic system. People have begun to feel what the community project is, what the national extension service is, and what the country is. Whether the Five Year Plan succeeds or not, there is a decisive intention on the part of the people that the Plan must be pursued to its good end or bitter end, whatever it be. So, in that way, it is better we ease the public transactions and save the public from so many troubles, squabbles and cheatings and this and that. Nobody is going to be cheated, and if anybody is going to be cheated, it is only by ·08 per cent. All the atrocities that are often committed by so many existing traders in the designed standards and measures and in the standards of the weights and measures necessarily must be put an end to at the earliest opportunity possible. So, the Planning Commission had thought it fit to introduce a small measure first which does not create much difficulty as a prelude to the introduction of the major metric system in weights and measures. I strongly appeal to the Government to consider this matter of taking steps for minting these *paisas* within a particular date not exceeding 12 or 24 months—taking the needed time to mint the requisite number of the new *paisas*. They must give notice that within that period the *paisa* system will be enforced on such and such a date after which period the pies will be withdrawn. I have got some touch with the rural population. Even in the villages, the standard of the coins which the people use is not the pie. In my own native State the smallest coin was one cash which was 1/320th of a rupee. Now, in that area which is dried up and which is visited by scarcity conditions, the people's conception of the lowest term of money has come to the standard of a quarter-anna and not the old cash or pie. Under these circumstances, it is quite natural that this 192nd part of a rupee may vanish and that the one-hundredth part may come in. Whether it is good or bad is not the question now. We have come into the modern fashion and we have to adjust ourselves in a line with international requirements and standards. It may be, in the course of things, as we have got hopeful signs of international situation amicably rising up, that the common standards for all nations in this world would be set up in respect of coinage, weights and measures, and in inter-dealings of several nations and several societies of the people. I am not at all pessimistic in this aspect I wish to submit that this good piece of legislation which has been introduced after so much decision and determination at this stage would be allowed to be implemented expeditiously and not be laid idle for five years under a wrong conception that people want time. On the other hand, tell the people through the radio and through public platforms and meetings that the new *paisa* is equal almost to two pies of the older type. We can introduce the new currency as early as possible. The expeditious implementation of this system should be carried out. I congratulate the Government on their having come to a great decision.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I want to move an amendment to the amendment proposed by the Government to clause 14(1). I want the new one rupee coin to be called the decimal rupee equivalent to the present 100 paisas and they shall be legal tender. If I am permitted to speak, I will explain it within two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is out of order.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: How is it out of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the rupee is concerned, there is no intention to touch the rupee. The hon. Member knows that this is an amending Bill. Only certain sections of the original Act have been sought to be amended. So far as section 6 of the original Act is concerned, the rupee will continue to be the legal tender. The coins of such denomination not higher than a rupee may be minted for issue under the authority of the Central Government. It says:

> "of such denominations and designs and of such metals and of makes of metals of such composition as the Central Government may, by notification in the official gazette, determine."

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I want only the rupee to be the new coin. I do not want any other designation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rupee is not to be changed.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I want that there should be another decimal rupee. That is all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rupee will remain as the rupee. The subsidiary coins making up a rupee will be changed. Instead of the rupee being divided into 192 pies and 16 annas as now, that is, instead of the present 1/192nd and 1/16th parts of a rupee, there will be 1/100, 1/50 and 1/25 parts and so on.

Shri B. S. Murthy: By creating a decimal rupee, there must be some other coin to which this rupee should be the decimal. Therefore, his amendment is out of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rupee is the standard, and it ought not to be touched. Any other subsidiary coin or fraction of that is proposed and can be proposed. Therefore, I am sorry I cannot allow his amendment.

Shri V. C. Deshpande: Can I not oppose the clause? I feel that if the Minister had brought this clause in the form which I propose, it would avoid all the trouble in the transition period about which we are all anxious. Within two minutes I would explain the position. My point is that the *paisa* is the unit which is understood by everybody. If we have got a rupee with the present 100 *paisas* as the units, we would not require a change, and people would understand it. On the new coin we could write that a decimal rupee is equal to 100 *paisas* which would be equal to the present Rs. 1-9-0. Otherwise, it would be a confusing thing. Similarly, we could split up the rupee into *paisas* and it could be understood by the simple rule of thumb. If the rupee is also changed into the decimal system, and if the people know that the new rupee is the decimal rupee equal to 25 annas or so even in the transition period, there would not be any difficulty.

Of course, I accept your principle, but we can discuss and evolve a scheme whereby no trouble would be caused to the public. Though we are committed to the principle, I warn the Government against hurrying over this matter. The whole House is prepared to accept that we should not cause anytrouble or harassment not only to the villagers, but to all of us.

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think that there is anything for me to add further to what the Prime Minister has said. He has already given the assurance that the notification of the Central Government will be laid on the table of the House and if necessary there can be a debate on the notification, so that the House will fully know what is the designation we are going to put etc. If necessary the House may also discuss that point.

I have already stated the technical difficulties particularly for the interim period during which both the old coins and the new coins will be current. For that particular period we will have to see that the least amount of confusion and difficulty for the people may be caused. Simply out of the anxiety in my mind that only the least amount of confusion is caused, we like to have this power, and later on

[Shri A. C. Guha]

we shall select the new name. It may be that after the interim period, after four or five years when the old coins will be withdrawn completely, we may have to change the name slightly. For these reasons, I think that this amendment should be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 2,

for lines 9 to 26 *substitute*:

"*Decimal system of coinage.*— 14(1) The rupee shall be divided into one hundred units and the new coin representing such unit may be designated by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, under such name as it thinks fit and the rupee, half-rupee and quarter-rupee shall be respectively equivalent to one hundred, fifty and twenty-five such new coins and shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of section 13 and to the extent specified therein, be a legal tender in payment or on account accordingly.

(2) All coins issued under the authority of this Act in any denominations of annas, pice and pies shall, to the extent specified in section 13, be a legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of sixteen annas, sixty-four pice or one hundred and ninety-two pies to one hundred new coins referred to in sub-section (1), calculated in respect of any such single new coin or number of such new coins, tendered at one transaction, to the nearest new coin, or where the new coin above and the new coin below are equally near to the new coin below.

(3) All references in any enactment or in any notification, rule or order under any enactment or in any contract, deed or other instrument to any value expressed in annas, pice and pies shall be construed as references to that value expressed in new coins referred to in sub-section (1) converted thereto at the rate specified in sub-section (2).".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.— (*Short title and commencement*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I hope there are no amendments to this clause.

Shri Kamath: I have a little suggestion to make; I will not take much time. As this is claimed to be a radical, even revolutionary measure and as my amendment for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon has not been accepted by the House, I would earnestly suggest that the date on which the Bill shall come into force by notification by the Central Government may be some date in 1957, a year of revolutionary significance for India. I also suggest that during the one and a half or two years before the Act comes into force, there should be an intensive publicity and education drive among the people, so that they can understand the implications as well as the complications of this new measure.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Member has not made any point; he has only suggested that publicity should be given.

Shri Kamath: The date of commencement should be in 1957.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill

The Enactment Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move:

"That the Bill as amended, be passed."

I do not like to say anything more. There has been sufficient discussion on this Bill and I think that the Government will take sufficient steps to minimise the difficulties of the people in the interim period. Publicity work will be done and every step to educate the people in the metric system will be taken. As I have already stated, another measure from the Commerce and Industry Ministry will be coming before this House in due course for implementing the metric system in the weights and measures. As originally said, I hope that within the period of about 15 years it will be possible for the Government to introduce the metric system in all the centres.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

LAND CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Land Customs Act, 1924, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple Bill. We are going to extend some of the sections of the Sea Customs Act also to land customs. Under section 9 of the Land Customs Act, certain sections of the Sea Customs Act are already applicable to land customs also. But the House may recollect that during last session we passed a Bill amending the Sea Customs Act and certain sections were added to the Sea Customs Act. We want those sections to be introduced for the land customs also.

I do not like to say anything in this connection now. If there be any points mentioned by the Members, I shall reply to those points. This is a simple measure and I hope that the Bill would be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Land Customs Act, 1924, be taken into consideration."

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): The hon. Minister in moving that the Bill be taken into consideration has said that this is a very simple measure. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons also it is said that:

"The object of the Bill is to include in the existing Schedule to the Land Customs Act, 1924 the new provisions contained in the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1954."

I have carefully examined some of the provisions of the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill which has become an Act, which are proposed to be incorporated in the Land Customs (Amendment) Bill. If you please see the Schedule which is proposed to be amended, you will see section 25 of the Sea Customs Act, which was amended by the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill of 1955. It reads like this:

"In the proviso to section 25 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the words "without payment of duty", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"without payment of duty if no drawback in respect of the goods has been allowed under section 43B, and on payment of duty equal to the amount of the drawback if drawback has been allowed under that section."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister which particular section is being made applicable now, whether it is section 25 as amended by the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill is being incorporated or whether it is the old section 25 which is proposed to be

[Shri Kasliwal]

introduced by this amendment. The amendment which has been made in the Sea Customs Bill, I respectfully submit, has no application to the Land Customs (Amendment) Bill. That is one of the points that I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

Another section which is proposed to be made applicable is section 37. This section was also amended by the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill. The amendment reads like this:

"*Explanation.*— A bill of entry shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be delivered—

(a) when it is first presented to the proper officer of Customs; or

(b) where it is delivered in anticipation of the arrival of the importing vessel, on the date on which an order is given under section 57 for the entry of the vessel inwards."

I want to know how these words are being made applicable to the Land Customs (Amendment) Bill. Land Customs have nothing to do with any vessel whatsoever. As I said, in the previous Bill, the provisions related to drawback and vessel. Here also the same thing is occurring. Sections 57 and 43-B are not being incorporated in the Land Customs Act. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has given thought to these two or three points or whether just because some draftsmen have put in these clause in the Sea Customs Act, they are sought to be incorporated in the Land Customs Act.

Then, they want to incorporate section 81 of the Sea Customs Act. That section was not amended by the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1955. In a very funny manner this section was only amended by the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill. It says:

"In the Schedule to section 167 of the principal Act—

(a) after item 76, the following items shall be inserted, namely.....

(b) in item 80.....the following shall be substituted.....

(c) after item 80, the following item shall be inserted...."

They propose to take hold of section 81 of the Sea Customs Act and incorporate it in the Land Customs Act. This is a penal clause. The penal clause is already there in existence in the Land Customs Act, section 7. There is a conflict between sections 7 and 81. I really do not know how these two sections are proposed to be incorporated in the Land Customs Act.

As I have already referred to, the Statement of Objects and Reasons shows that new provisions contained in the Sea Customs Act are being incorporated. On the otherhand, all the provisions are not being incorporated. Take clause 7 of Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill. Clause 7 clearly relates to arrival of vessel. Again, clause 8 relating to section 86 is not being incorporated. It is quite wrong to say that all the provisions of the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill are being incorporated into the Land Customs Act. What I want to say is this. I have no objection to these amendments being incorporated in the Land Customs Act. The point that I am driving at is the method in which this Bill is being brought. That is why all these small mistakes are occurring. The Land Customs Act is being amended in the light of the Sea Customs Act. The Sea Customs Act has been amended half a dozen times. Some of the amendments have been incorporated in the Land Customs Act by way of amendments. The Sea Customs Act was amended by this House in 1955. Certain provisions were incorporated. Those amendments are being incorporated into the Land Customs Act now, by way of amendments. All this confusion has arisen. I wish the hon. Minister had brought a comprehensive measure. You may call it a consolidating measure or an amending measure. If a comprehensive measure had been brought, all these difficulties would not have arisen. In that case, the common people themselves would have been able to

understand what is really meant by Land customs. I myself am unable to understand this measure. Everything you refer to some provision in the Sea Customs Act. The Sea Customs Act has been amended dozens of times. We really do not know what the amendments are. That is all I have to say.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव): लैंड कस्टम्स का जो नया बिल आया है उसके अंदर एक जेनरल बात यह है कि जो एमेंडमेंट सी कस्टम्स एक्ट में हुआ था उसको इस बिल के अन्दर भी इनकारपोरेट किया जा रहा है। मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री कासलीवाल ने तीन, चार सेक्शंस की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाई जिन में न वैसेल का ही सवाल है और न सी का ही सवाल है। फिर भी उसको लैंड में लागू कर दिया गया है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जो ओरिजिनल लैंड कस्टम्स एक्ट है उसके अन्दर जो आखिरी दफा ६ हैं, उसमें जनाब मुलाहजा फरमाएंगे कि बहुत सी बातें इस तरह से तब्दील कर दी गई हैं और इस तरह से लागू कर दी गई हैं कि जैसे सी के बजाय लैंड कर दिया गया हो, लेकिन वह सिर्फ सी कस्टम्स में ही लागू होतीं। वैसेल की भी तारीफ कर दी गई है और उसको सी और लैंड दोनों में ही यकसां लागू कर दिया गया है। मैं यह समझ सकता हूं कि लैंड और सी कस्टम्स एक्ट अलाहदा बनाने में दिक्कत होती इसलिए सी कस्टम्स एक्ट को ही लैंड कस्टम्स के लिए भी लागू कर दिया गया। लेकिन जनाब को याद होगा कि जब पिछली मर्तबा एमेंडमेंट किया गया तो एक दफा के ऊपर बड़ा सख्त तनाजा हो गया जो कि बर्डन आफ प्रूफ के बारे में थी। मैं उस सारे तनाजे को रिवाइव नहीं करना चाहता। हाउस के अन्दर फैसला हो गया, और दोनों तरफ की बातें सुन ली गईं। लेकिन मैं गुहा साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि गो उस वक्त उनकी तजवीज पास हो गई लेकिन वह तजवीज अपने नेचर से ऐसी है, यानी कि लैंड कस्टम्स में और सी कस्टम्स में बर्डन आफ प्रूफ के पास पर हो, इसमें दोनों में बहुत ज्यादा फर्क है। जो हालात सी कस्टम्स के मुताल्लिक हैं वह सारे के सारे हालात लैंड कस्टम्स को एप्लाई नहीं करते। सी कस्टम्स के अन्दर जो स्मगलिंग होती है और लैंड कस्टम्स के अन्दर जो स्मगलिंग होती है वह दोनों आइडेन्टिकल तरीके से नहीं होतीं। दोनों के अन्दर जो परेशानियां हैं उनके अन्दर बहुत फर्क है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि पिछले मौके पर बड़े जोर शोर से इस हाउस में कहा गया था कि इस बर्डन आफ प्रूफ को चेंज करने से लोगों को बड़ी सख्त तकलीफ होगी और बहुत से बेगुनाह आदमी क्लचेंज आफ ला में आ जाएंगे। मैं गुहा साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं, गो मैं इस पुरानी कंट्रोवर्सी को रिवाइव नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैं इस चीज को अपने दिल से हटा नहीं सकता कि उस वक्त मैं ने बड़े सख्त अल्फाज इस्तेमाल किए थे, यहां तक कि कई मिनिस्टर साहबान ने वाकआत के बरखिलाफ बहस कर दी थी कि यह कानून सिर्फ ट्रेडर्स को ही लागू होगा। मैंने उस वक्त भी कहा था कि यह बात गलत है कि इस में एमेंडमेंट करने से सिर्फ ट्रेडर्स का ही सवाल है। मैं अब भी अर्ज करता हूं कि इसका बहुत बड़ा ताल्लुक पब्लिक से है। बर्डन आफ प्रूफ के तब्दील करने से नतीजे दिगरगूं हो जाते हैं—अगर महज किसी आफिशल के माइन्ड में यह आ जाए कि एक चीज स्मगल्ड है तो उसको साबित करने की उसको जरूरत नहीं रहती। क्योंकि जब हर एक मुकदमे में, हर चीज में यह साबित करना होता है कि यह चीज स्मगल्ड है तो क्यों ऐसे मुकदमे में यह साबित करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर किसी आफिशल के दिमाग में आ गया कि उसको रीजनेबल बिलीफ है तो यह साबित करने की जरूरत नहीं है कि यह स्मगल्ड है। रीजनेबल बिलीफ के क्या माने हैं यह मैं नहीं जानता हूं क्योंकि जहां तक मैं ने क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड को पढ़ा है और उसको समझा है उसके मुताबिक तो इसके कुछ भी माने नहीं हैं। हर एक थानेदार को यह अख्तियार है कि रीजनेबल बिलीफ की बिना पर किसी को भी गिरफ्तार कर ले, चाहे बाद में वह आदमी छूटता ही फिरे। यह अलफाज वेग, अनइनटेलिजिबल और फ्लाक्सीबल हैं और हर एक चीज इसमें आ जाती है। इसका कोई स्टैंडर्ड नहीं है। रीजनेबल बिलीफ के अल्फाज को रखने से यह नतीजा

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

निकलेगा कि जो बर्डन आफ प्रूफ होगा वह एक्यूज्ड पर पड़ेगा। पिछली मर्तबा यह गलती हो गई थी और अब मैं चाहता था कि इस गलती को फिर नए सिरे से देखा जाता। पिछली दफा जब सी कस्टम्स बिल पर बहस हुई थी उस वक्त मैं ने और श्री टंक चन्द जी ने कई मिसालें दी थीं कि इससे कितनी ज्यादा तकलीफ होगी। उस वक्त यह सवाल तय कर दिया गया था। अब उसी के आधार पर और उसी बिल की प्रोविजन्स के बेसिस पर लैंड कस्टम्स बिल तैयार किया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे आसान और कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती थी। इस तरह से एक से एक कानून बना देना ठीक नहीं है। हालात डिफरेंट होते हैं और उन हालात को देखते हुए ही बिल तैयार किए जाते हैं। अगर ऐसा न हो तो बड़ी दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं। मुझे एक मिसाल याद आती है :

हिसाब ज्यों का त्यों
कुंबा डूबा क्यों।

मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि यह दोनों चीजें एक तरह की नहीं हैं। आपको उन्हीं बातों को रिपीट नहीं करना चाहिए था। मैं जानता हूं कि यह बिल चन्द मिनटों में पास हो जाएगा। मैं जानता हूं कि सी कस्टम्स बिल जो पास हो चुका है उससे लोगों को बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ होगी लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल से लोगों को और भी ज्यादा तकलीफ होगी। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि कम से कम गुहा साहब हमको यह एशोरेंस दें दें कि अगर दो बरस या तीन बरस के बाद उनके नोटिस में यह चीज आए कि इससे इन्नोसेंट आदमियों को तकलीफ हुई है तो वह इस को चेंज करेंगे। मैं उन लोगों के बारे में नहीं कहता जो स्मगल करते हैं, उनके लिए तो सख्त से सख्त कानून अगर आए तो मैं उसका स्वागत करूंगा और चाहता हूं कि उन को सख्त सजा मिले। मैं सिर्फ इन्नोसेंट पब्लिक को बचाना चाहता हूं। उनके काज को मैं प्लीड करता हूं। मैं मानता हूं कि गुहा साहब आंखें खोल कर चलते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि वे हम को कम से कम यह एशोरेंस जरूर दें दें कि अगर उनके नोटिस में यह आए कि इससे इन्नोसेंट लोगों को तकलीफ हुई है तो वह इसको चेंज करेंगे। अगर वह यह एशोरेंस दे दें तो मेरा खयाल है कि इस हाउस के सब मेम्बर इस बिल को पास करने के लिए एक मत हो सकते हैं। और दरअसल मैं खुद एक एमेंडिंग बिल लाना चाहता था ताकि इस पर दुबारा बहस हो सके। लेकिन हाउस के रूल्ज के मुताबिक छः महीने के पहले कोई ऐसा बिल नहीं लाया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि वह यह एशोरेंस दे दें.....

रक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी): कौन सी क्लाज ऐसी है जिसका कि मेरे दोस्त जिक्र कर रहे हैं?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि वह कौन सी क्लाज है। मैं तो समझता था कि अब उनको फाइनेंस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि वह इस में हिस्सा लेने को तैयार हैं। मैं उनको.....

श्री ए० सी० गुहा : आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि ज्वायंट रिसपॉंसिबिलिटी है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: यानी जब डिफेंस का मामला आएगा तो यह नहीं बोलेंगे और आप बोलेंगे।

खैर मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि वह दफा जो मेरे दोस्त ने पूछी है वह दफा है ९७८(ए) जिसके अन्दर बर्डन आफ प्रूफ का जिक्र किया गया है। मेरा खयाल है कि जब सी कस्टम्स बिल जेरे गौर था उस वक्त त्यागी साहब बहस में मौजूद नहीं थे। उस वक्त कई मिसालें दे कर समझाया गया था कि बर्डन आफ प्रूफ जो एक्यूज्ड पर डाला गया है वह कितना हार्श है। मैं एक मिसाल दे कर आज फिर इसको वाजे कर देना चाहता हूं आज आप बाजार में जाते हैं और एक फाउंटेन पेन खरीदते हैं और वह फाउंटेन पेन अगर स्मगल्ड गुड्स में से है और आपके कब्जे से पकड़ा जाता है तो चाहे आपने उसको बाजार से खरीदा हो तो उस सूरत में आप को यह साबित करना होगा कि यह स्मगल्ड नहीं है.....

श्री त्यागी : अगर चोरी का माल किसी सुनार के यहां से पकड़ा जाता है तो सुनार को साबित करना होगा कि यह चोरी का माल नहीं है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अब आप ठीक रास्ते पर आए। सुनार के कब्जे में जो माल है जब तक आप यह साबित न कर दें कि यह चोरी का माल है आप उसको गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकते। इस बिल के मुताबिक आप यह एज्यूम करते हैं कि यह चोरी का माल है। यह है इन दोनों में डिफरेंस। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि अब आप की समझ में आ गया होगा कि बर्डन आफ प्रूफ किस पर है।

श्री ए० सी० गुहा : यह अब पुरानी बात हो गई है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will address the Chair.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This rule applies to Ministers as well as Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then I would request the hon. Minister to address you and not to address me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : तो मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि बर्डन आफ प्रूफ एक्यूज्ड पर न हो बल्कि इस्तगासे पर हो। इस बात को साबित करना कि यह स्मगल्ड चीज है इस्तगासे का काम होना चाहिए। अब मैं यह कहता हूं तो मैं इनोसेंट आदमियों के काम को सामने रख कर कहता हूं कि कहीं उनको तकलीफ न हो। जो वाकई में गुड्स स्मगल करते हैं मैं चाहता हूं कि उन को सख्त से सख्त सजा मिले। मेरी तो सिर्फ इतनी सी दरख्वास्त है कि यह देखा जाए कि इस से इन्नोसेंट आदमियों को तकलीफ न हो। मैं चाहता था कि इसके बारे में अभी कुछ कर दिया गया होता और मैं यह भी विचार कर रहा था कि मैं एक प्राइवेट बिल लाऊं लेकिन जो प्राइवेट बिल्ज का हश्र होता है वह आप को भी मालूम है। इसलिए मैं कोआपरेटिव स्पिरिट में काम करने पर बिलीव करता हूं। अगर आप मेरी इतनी छोटी सी बात को भी नहीं मानते जो मैं ने अभी अर्ज की है तो फिर जो कुछ होगा देखा जाएगा। मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि जो सैक्शन वैसल के बारे में है या शिप के बारे में है और जिनका कोई ताल्लुक लैंड से नहीं है उसकी तरफ भी आप गौर करें। जो चीज सी पर लागू होती है वह आप लैंड पर लागू न कर दें। अगर लैंड कस्टम्स बिल में टांगे का जिक्र होता तो माना जा सकता था। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि आप इन बातों का भी ध्यान रखेंगे।

आप ने फरमाया कि हमारे सब-इन्स्पैक्टर्ज और लैंड कस्टम्स आफिसर बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, बहुत अच्छे अफसर हैं। जैसे सब-इन्स्पैक्टर्ज हैं वह तो हम जानते ही हैं और अगर लैंड कस्टम्स अफसर अच्छे आदमी हैं तो मैं उन्हें मुबारकबाद देता हूं। इससे और ज्यादा खुशी की बात और क्या हो सकती है। लेकिन मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपके नोटिस में दो तीन बरस के बाद ऐसी बात आवे जिस से कि यह पता लगे कि इन्नोसेंट आदमियों को तकलीफ होती है तो आप इसको रिव्यू करें और लैंड और सी कस्टम्स बिल्ज के बारे में इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मुनासिब तरमीमी बिल लाएं।

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): All the laws applicable to the sea customs will not be applicable to land customs, and if these are made applicable, there will be too many difficulties. We know that the burden of proof is cast on the person possessing the property. If persons coming from overseas or other territories bringing property with them do not want to pay customs, then they have to prove all this. But this would be wrong in the case of land customs, and, as was pointed out by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, there would be every possibility of mischief and it would be a curse if we pass such a law. I will request the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill for the present and think over it twice or even a hundred times

[Shri Bogawat]

before applying such provisions which will bring difficulties and make confusion worse confounded. For instance, in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, there are persons who possess some property, say, ancestral property or some such property. If any officer wants to play any mischief, then he can go and harass the person and ask him to prove how he had come in possession of that property by lawful means, failing which he will be made an accused and he will be prosecuted. So, judged in the light of these considerations, this is a very bad law.

6 P.M.

What is now sought to be done is that the burden of proof is cast on the accused, just as is done under the Sea Customs Act. I think that is not the proper way of dealing with a matter where people are to be prosecuted. As was pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Kasliwal, this Bill contains only the numbers of a few sections of the Sea Customs Act. I feel that we should not have a Bill of this nature, which will create difficulties and confusions.

If this Bill is passed in its present form, it will result in a good deal of hardship even to persons who are not coming from overseas. So, in order to avoid any injustice, harassment and trouble I would request the hon. Minister not to press this Bill in its present form, but to think over the suggestions that have been made here; and if after thinking over the various suggestions, he comes to the conclusion that there would be difficulties, then he should kindly withdraw this Bill for the present, and later on bring forward a Bill in more specific terms wherein the burden of proof would not be on the accused as is the case under the Sea Customs Act.

With these few words, I humbly request the hon. Minister to think over what I have said, and to withdraw this Bill if he really wants to do justice and to avoid harassment.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): One objective of law and the cardinal principles underlying the making of laws is that laws be knowable. They are beacon-lights for people to know what they can do and what they ought not to do, what is forbidden and what is not forbidden. And in so far as laws are presumed to be knowable, their is that presumption that everybody is supposed to know law, whether he happens to be an ignorant person, an ignoramus of ignoramuses or somebody well-versed in law. It should certainly not be the endeavour of the legislature that law should seemingly appear to be a trap for the unwise, that the legislature should bait an innocent person, and that he may transgress the stated limit so that the officers may have the satisfaction of catching him.

An attempt is being made to create a criminal for the pleasure and satisfaction of punishing him. There is in this an important provision like section 178A of the Sea Customs Act, which is most revolutionary, and with respect to which, when the debate on the sister Bill, namely the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill, was going on here, a sharp criticism had been levelled as to the desirability of that provision. Now, by the backdoor this mischievous provision is being introduced in the Land Customs Act also, namely that the burden of proof that certain goods are not smuggled goods is on the person in whose possession the goods happen to be. That is the provision in the Sea Customs Act. I can hardly make a distinction here, though my hon. colleague has tried to do so; this particular provision is going to create considerable harassment for the innocent.

Shri Bogawat: Exactly so.

Shri Tek Chand: And it really depends upon the whim and caprice of your customs officer, whether he happens to be the sea customs officer or the land customs officer, that he may harass and embarrass any law-abiding citizen. I recall to my mind giving certain homely illustrations. A man who does not know the status,

perhaps of a Minister or a very high officer, has only to say, your fountain pen happens to be a smuggled property, go and prove your innocence. There are a hundred and one articles which are imported articles, and with respect to their source, the date of purchase, the papers, the cash memos etc. you have no proof. None the less, the officer has got to point his finger of suspicion at you, and you remain a guilty person till you are in a position to prove and establish your innocence. This measure, sinster, improper and unjust as it is, is now being introduced through the back-door in the Land Customs Act as well, without anybody taking the slightest pains to see that anybody in possession of an important article can be treated as a criminal, or as a suspect, and he has got to enter upon his defence in a criminal court, or in proceedings of a criminal nature which are of the exacting type.

I thought that this amending Bill is confusion-dispelling, but it seems to be confusion-creating. My hon. and learned colleague has in a most trenchant manner drawn the attention of the hon. Minister with respect to particular provisions. It is almost laughable that with all earnestness, with all gravity and with all sense of responsibility, we are called upon to lend support to a measure which says that when a vessel comes this way, all right, the land customs people shall have this right, unless the new proposal is that certain vessels are going to be tugged by the ropes on the land surface.

Kindly picture to yourself your Land Customs Act or your Sea Customs Act. They are legislative measures, which have to be studied with great depth by foreigners as much as by our citizens. And when they are going to examine your draftsmanship and they see that even your sea vessels have to be dragged over your land customs, we make ourselves in their eyes and in our eyes almost scoffable. Why could not somebody who was in-charge of this measure devote an extra ten minutes or an extra half an hour to examine and sift the particular provisions which he wanted to be incorporated in the Land Customs Act; or even if he wanted them to be incorporated in the Land Customs Act, why could he not sit down in patience and think of a suitable language whereby the provisions could be adjusted to land customs? Now, vessels shall have to come, and I dare say, it will not need much greater scrutiny in order to find that certain provisions which exclusively and entirely pertain to sea have been dragged in under the Land Customs Act.

Legislation made in hurry can reap ugly fruit and end in embarrassment and confusion; and it does not add to the great reputation of the draftsmen who are responsible for bringing in these clumsy pieces of draftsmanship and who want to have them rammed down our throats. It certainly is not acceptable to us.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think some Members, particularly Shri Tek Chand and his predecessors, have levelled some abuses on the Government....

Shri Tek Chand: I was not abusive, but only vigorous.

Shri Bogawat: Not abuses.

Shri A. C. Guha: All right. I withdraw the word 'abuses'. I think there have been some misapprehensions in the matter. The section which they referred to, section 37, is already in the schedule of the Land Customs Act—section 37 of the Sea Customs Act is already in this schedule. And those sections which are mentioned here except, I think, 7 or 8 are all in the present schedule.

Shri Tek Chand: Therefore, an error once perpetrated must be perpetuated!

Shri A. C. Guha: It is not an error. So long as this section 37 was proved to be useful for the land customs officials, there must have been some sense in keeping it.

Shri Kasliwal: I think there is a lot of misapprehension in the mind of the hon. Minister. I have already

[Shri Kasliwal]

said that section 37 has been amended by clause 4 of the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1955, and in that the word 'vessel' has been put in. They are incorporating the same section 37 now. I am putting this question: does he want to keep the old section 37 or the new section 37? There is no mention whatsoever of it.

Shri A. C. Guha: There cannot be any old 37.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There cannot be any old 37.

Shri Kasliwal: If there cannot be..

Shri Tek Chand: Still worse.

Shri A. C. Guha: Section 37 being amended, the new section 37 is the relevant section of the Act. What is the amendment of section 37? Only the explanation. The real section stands as it is—the basic section stands as it is. Only the explanation has been amended. And this section is necessary for the land customs because of the applicability of the rate of duty or the tariff value for any articles exported or imported under the Land Customs Act. The difference will be that instead of the bill of entry, we shall take the import application. So it is not all nonsense that the Government have been following all these years.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): More nonsense—is it?

Shri Tek Chand: May I seek a clarification? The word 'vessel' introduced in section 37 was introduced recently, in 1955. Therefore, if in the previous schedule, there was a reference to section 37, that reference is to section 37 minus 'vessel'. 'Vessel' came in in 1955, and you want to drag the vessel over to the Land Customs Act.

Shri A. C. Guha: In the previous Bill also, reference to 'bill of entry' was there. It can refer only to a ship. But here for the Land Customs Act, instead of 'bill of entry', we take the import application.

Shri Tek Chand: Earthen pitcher!

Shri Tyagi: Here it might mean 'brass vessel'.

Shri Kasliwal: What about section 25?

Shri A. C. Guha: Section 25 was also there.

Shri Kasliwal: It has been amended.

Shri A. C. Guha: The amendment has not changed the nature....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry that a new procedure is being adopted. It seems to be going on. Shri Kasliwal was called upon to speak and he spoke. I allow every opportunity to hon. Members to speak in detail, so that the other side may answer. But when the Minister is on his legs, this sort of cross-examination cannot go on. It is very very wrong. Every hon. Member will have only one opportunity. No hon. Member can go on putting questions in this manner; it is endless. If he did not make himself understood, he must thank himself.

Shri A. C. Guha: Regarding section 25 also, there is no difficulty. It refers to drawback. Articles may be exported both by land and sea. If the articles are exported over the land side, then this drawback provision will apply. So there is no contradiction or difficulty about introducing this section on the land customs side.

Then as regards the point mentioned by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, I can assure him that I have not forgotten that he would raise all these questions. So before coming to this House to pilot this Bill, I made a special enquiry as to how the amended section of the Sea Customs Act has been working. I can give him this assurance that the information we have received constitutes no reason to be very much apprehensive about its working. From the Calcutta and Madras side, the information we have been able to gather so far is that there has been no action taken as yet under the amended section which he referred

to—section 178. From Bombay. We have got one case under section 167(81), prosecution for smuggling one case under section 171R, power to summon persons to give evidence, and four cases under section172, warrant to seize documents; then there is section 178A—the section which Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Shri Tek Chand have in view—regarding some gold and diamond seized in the town, these may involve the new provision regarding burden of proof. We have not so far received any complaints against any officer of the customs in administering this new provision. I can also tell him that our latest report is that the smuggling of gold and other precious metals in Bombay has gone down.

Then Shri Tek Chand referred to his previous speech on section 178A, but I think he has not forgotten that the clause, as put in the original Bill, was drastically changed and now nobody can seize his spectacles or pen. It is now applicable only to certain articles, gold, gold manufactures, diamond and other precious stones, cigarettes, cosmetics and any other article which the Government may hereafter notify, and which notification will be placed on the Table of the House. It is not so omnibus as it was originally, and we have also sent special directives, as I gave assurance on the floor of the House, to all our customs officers that this section should be operated with care and caution and with some consideration causing no undue hardship to the public by their over-zealousness. The assurance that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has asked from me I can give, that periodically we shall get this matter examined, and if we find that there has been too many complaints about it or there has been much hardship caused by the operation of this section, we shall see what we can do in the matter. But I can give him this assurance also that so long there has been nothing; no complaint has been received. On the other hand, there has been a considerable reduction in the smuggling of gold and other precious metals. That is our report. So I hope there will be no reason to be apprehensive about this small Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Land Customs Act, 1924, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2 were added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SPIRITUOUS PREPARATIONS (INTER-STATE TRADE AND COMMERCE) CONTROL BILL.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make provision for the imposition in the public interest of certain restrictions on inter-State trade and commerce in spirituous medicinal and other preparations and to provide for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

As indicated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the reasons for introducing a Bill of this nature is that as a result of prohibition in several States of India, the consumption of certain articles like medicinal or near-medicinal preparations has gone up very much. Therefore, the Bill proposes that the inter-State trade in such articles should be controlled, so that the policy of prohibition, which is being operated in various States in India and which is a directive principle of the Constitution, may be more

[Shri Kanungo]

effectively enforced. Some of the States have been asking the Central Government to sponsor legislation under article 302 of the Constitution, so that it may be applicable to all the States. Therefore, this particular piece of legislation has been introduce and we hope that with the provisions of this Bill on the statute-book, it will be possible to control the misuse of certain preparations which are finding their way into the market now. The existing legislations, either State or Central, are not adequate to deal with the situation. Most of the States were consulted in the matter and they have agreed to this legislation being sponsored by the Central Government.

I, therefore, submit that this Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

> "That the Bill to make provision for the imposition in the public interest of certain restrictions on inter-State trade and commerce in spirituous medicinal and other preparations and to provide for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I rise to support and welcome this Bill, as it is going to help at least to some extent the enforcement of prohibition in my State the State of Bombay. As you know, it is at the instance of the State of Bombay and perhaps the State of Madras that this Bill has been brought forward by the hon. Minister. Total prohibition was introduced in my State in 1950, and before that, we had passed the Prohibition Act of 1948 in Bombay. One of the provisions of that Act was that Government had taken power to prohibit all sorts of liquor containing alcohol and so prohibition was becoming a success there. But then, there came the famous decision in what is known as the Bulsara case—Bulsara *versus* the Bombay State—and in that case their Lordships of the Bombay High Court as well as their Lordships of the Supreme Court held that that particular section which puts control upon the spirituous preparations, which are not ordinarily used for drinking purposes as liquor, is void. From that moment people began to use these tinctures to a very large extent. As the State Government had no authority to control the import of tinctures from other States, various kinds of tinctures are being used to a very considerable extent, and practically the whole success of prohibition is being endangered by these spirituous preparations. These tinctures have come in the way of the success of the prohibition policy and prohibition would have been a success in that State but for the intervention of the spirituous liquors. The prohibition in Bombay has to a large extent been a success. In the words of the Congress President, "Nowhere so much as in Bombay has the finest fruits of the policy of prohibition been seen. It has restored to millions of people in the city and the country, who are addicted to this vice, the dignity of the human soul". I only wish to point out to this House what havoc have these tincture preparations done in my State and also other States. Twenty-three kinds of tinctures are being controlled by this Bill. They are spirituous preparations which are being used for drinking purposes; some of them contain as much as 70 to 90 per cent. of alcohol. One tincture called Tincture Aurantii contains 70 to 90 per cent. of alcohol and another called Tincture Zingeberis contains 90 per cent. of alcohol. There are several other tinctures which contain more than 70 per cent. of alcohol, and some of them are poisonous. Still those who are addicted to drink go on drinking them. Thus the whole prohibition policy is being endangered. I will only give a few figures to show how these tinctures are coming in the way of prohibition—I would only give the quantities. Before the Bulsara case the quantity in pounds imported into Bombay from other States in 1950 was 24,843 in 1951, the figure reached 39,623 lbs. In 1952, it was 2,95,498 lbs. and in 1953 the number came to 26,00,911. So you will see that the

[Shri Dabhi]

quantity rose from 24,000 lbs. to about 26,00,000 lbs. and you see how these tinctures are coming greatly in the way of the success of the prohibition in the State of Bombay. I welcome the Bill because it puts restrictions upon the import of these spirituous preparations in the State of Bombay.

I wish to make one more suggestion. Those who are trading in tinctures are coming the way of the success of prohibition. Clause 5 of the Bill reads as follows:

> "If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder, or the terms and conditions of any licence granted under such rules, he shall, for every such offence, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both."

Alternative punishment—fine or sentence of imprisonment—has been provided as penalty in this clause. But if you want to make prohibition a success, deterrent punishment should be meted out to those who break the law. Not only those who drink these tinture come in the way of prohibition, but the real culprits are the traders, for if the traders are only fined Rs. 1,000, they will still go on with this trade, but if they are given a punishment by way of imprisonment as well as fine, then there would be some effect and I suggest to the hon. Minister that he should see that prohibition should succeed 100 per cent.

This measure is modelled on the lines of the Bombay Prohibition Act of 1948, under which the breaches of the provisions I have just now enumerated are made severely punishable both by fine and imprisonment. If the hon. Minister is serious about the success of this measure, I would request him to accept the amendments which I have suggested.

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181 L.S.D.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th July, 1955."

This is a simple report dealing with the allotment of time for the resolutions that have been tabled. and I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bashirhat): May I ask one question. This report deals only with the allotment of time, and not the adoption of the ballot procedure.

Shri Altekar: That is contained in the Thirtieth report. This relates only to allotment of time for the resolutions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th July, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE* CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri S. N. Das on the 22nd April 1955:

> "This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to establish a Central Agricultural Finance Corporation with its branches all over the States to provide credit facilities for agricultural operations in the country."

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

There is also the amendment moved by Shri N. B. Chowdhury on the last occasion.

The House has already taken an hour and a half over this resolution. The time allotted is three hours. So an hour and a half is left. Normally, an hon. Member is given fifteen minutes. I find that hon. Members have given notice of certain amendments. They may move them.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): I beg to move:

"That in the Resolution, after the words "credit facilities." *insert* "at nominal interest".

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted.

"This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to establish a Central Agricultural Finance Corporation with its branches all over the States to provide credit facilities for agricultural development in the country including preservation and improvement of cattle, development of fisheries and production of protective foods."

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): I beg to move:

That in the Resolution, *after* the words "agricultural operations". *insert* "as well as for the improvement of agricultural lands and for irrigating the lands."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved:

That in the Resolution, *after* the words "credit facilities" *insert* "at nominal interest".

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted.

"This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to establish a Central Agricultural Finance Corporation with its branches all over the States to provide credit facilities for agricultural development in the country including preservation and improvement of cattle, development of fisheries and production of protective foods."

That in the Resolution, *after* the words "agricultural operations" *insert* "as well as for the improvement of agricultural lands and for irrigating the lands."

It is now 2-35 and if the House is prepared to sit five minutes more, we shall rise at 5-5.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary who was in possession of the House on the last occasion will continue his speech.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी (सारण दक्षिण): विगत २२ अप्रैल को जब यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत हुआ, उसके बाद स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया बिल और रिजर्व बैंक एमेन्डमेंट बिल भी पास हुए, जिन से आशा थी कि जल्दी से जल्दी कृषकों की दशा सुधारने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की जायेगी। हम लोग आज तीन महीने बाद या उससे भी अधिक दिनों पर यहां मिल रहे हैं। अभी तक मालूम नहीं हुआ कि इन तीन महीनों के बीच में गवर्नमेंट ने किसानों की दशा सुधारने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की मारफत या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की मारफत कोई कदम उठाया या नहीं उठाया। मैं उस वक्त कह रहा था कि सरकार की कुछ ऐसी आदत होती है कि वह विलम्ब से काम करती है। जब काम का समय निकल जाता है तब उस काम को किया जाता है। आप देखेंगे कि तकावी का लोन बंटता है, खास कर जब कोई नैचुरल कलैमिटी आती है, जैसे बाढ़ वगैरह हैं, लेकिन वह बंटता कैसे है? जब बाढ़ समाप्त हो जाती है, लोगों के खेत बोये जा चुके होते हैं और जब कृषक अच्छा या बुरा बीज महाजनों से ले कर बो चुके होते हैं, तब उनको तकावी लोन मिलते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि उस पैसे को किसान लोग खेत में न लगा कर, क्योंकि फसल का समय तो बीत जाता है, उसे अपने खाने पीने

कर देते हैं। उसके बाद जब रुपये की वसूली का समय आता है तो न किसानों के खेत में फसल ही होती है और न वह रुपया ही दे सकते हैं। अब जब प्रासेस वारेन्ट इश्यू होते हैं तो जो लोग वसूली करने आते हैं उनको कुछ दे ले कर उस वारंट को किसान टालता है। और इस तरह से दो, चार, दस मर्तबा टालने में प्रासेस का खर्चा बढ़ जाता है और उनको डेढ़ौढ़ा या दूना रुपया देना पड़ता है, नजराने के अलावा। नजराना भी जोड़ लिया जाये तो जो तकावी उनको मिलता है उसका तिगुना कम से कम देना होता है।

मैं कह रहा था कि सरकार जो काम करती है वह समय के बाद होता है। मैंने इसकी तरफ भी माननीय मिनिस्टर का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहा था, लेकिन वह इस समय हैं नहीं।

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): There is another Minister there.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी: Perhaps he does not understand what I say मैं कह रहा था कि किसानों की हालत बड़ी खराब है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि सरकार किसानों के लिये कुछ करना चाहती है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि जब वह प्राइवेट मेम्बर थे तो उन्होंने बहुत बार इस ओर गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था, वह कहते थे कि वह बड़े मुस्तैद पहले थे। मैं चाहता था कि उनकी वह मुस्तैदी बरकरार रहती, उनका जोश वही रहता। हम समझते थे कि शायद उनके गवर्नमेंट में चले जाने के बरस दो बरस बाद किसानों की दशा सुधर जाये, लेकिन वह हुआ नहीं। मैं इसी बात पर आ रहा हूं कि सरकार की कुछ देर करने की आदत हो जाती है और अच्छे काम करने का सारा उत्साह दूर हो जाता है। क्यों हो जाता है, इसे वह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। मैं दूसरे प्रान्तों के बारे में तो जानता नहीं, लेकिन अपने बिहार प्रान्त में अधिकार के साथ बतला सकता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि वहां कृषकों की क्या हालत है। उसके दो एक उदाहरण भी मैंने दिये कि समय पर रुपया न मिलने से वह लोग अपने रुपये को ठीक से खेती में इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाते हैं और इसी लिये वह समय से उस को दे भी नहीं पाते हैं। उन का कर्ज दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता चला जाता है। मुंगेर महोदय ने यह भी कहा था कि किसानों को काफी मात्रा में कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स से या गवर्नमेंट से कर्जा मिलता नहीं है। अगर उनको तीन परसेंट कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स से, तीन परसेंट गवर्नमेंट से और चौदह परसेंट सम्बन्धियों से और बकिए महाजनों से मिलता है पर उनका काम नहीं चलता। उनको जब रुपये की जरूरत होती है तब उनको रुपया नहीं मिलता है। जब उनको रुपये की आवश्यकता होती है अगर उनको उस वक्त रुपया न दिया जाये तो इससे उन को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। उनको रुपये की आवश्यकता खेती के काम के लिये होती है परन्तु वक्त पर कर्जा न मिलने से उनको बहुत नुकसान होता है। कोआपरेटिव बैंक जो हमारे यहां काम करते हैं उनकी दशा अत्यन्त शोचनीय है। अव्वल तो वह कोआपरेटिव बैंक जिस ग्राम में होता है वह उस ग्राम का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता और दूसरे वह कुछ खास खास लोगों के हाथ ही में रहता है। इनमें से अधिकतर ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो कोआपरेटिव बैंक से रुपया लेकर गरीब किसानों को रुपया देते हैं। हमारे यहां आम तौर पर लोग महाजन के पास ज्यादा से ज्यादा जाना पसन्द करते हैं। इसके कुछ कारण हैं। पहला कारण तो यह है कि जो रुपया उनको कोआपरेटिव बैंक से मिलता है उस से उनका काम चल नहीं सकता और दूसरे धीरे धीरे उस रुपये पर ब्याज पड़ कर वह इतना बढ़ जाता है जिसको फिर वे अदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। मनी-लेंडर्स बिल जो बिहार में पास हुआ है उसके मुताबिक दुगने से ज्यादा रुपया, असल को मिला कर, काश्तकारों को देना नहीं पड़ता है लेकिन वह उसूल कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स पर लागू नहीं होता है। कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स के केस में अगर जो रुपया लिया जाता है उस पर सूद बढ़ने के बाद उसकी यदि रकम दुगनी और तिगुनी भी हो जाये तो भी कर्जा देना पड़ता है। सरकारी बैंक डेढ़ परसेंट सूद पर रुपया देते हैं लेकिन कृषकों को वह रुपया ६ परसेंट और १२ परसेंट सूद पर मिलता है। आप ऐसी हालत में खुद ही अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जो खेती करने वाले हैं और जिन को रुपये की जरूरत रहती है और वक्त पर उनको रुपया न मिले तो वे कहां जायें। उनको ऐसी हालत में महाजनों के पास जाना पड़ता है और उनसे बहुत ज्यादा दर पर रुपया लेना पड़ता है। ऐसा करने पर वे लोग मजबूर हो जाते हैं क्योंकि उनको कई बार तकावी का रुपया वापस करना होता है और कई बार जिन दूसरे लोगों से उन्होंने रुपया लिया है उनको वापस करना होता है। वे ऐसा अपने खेतों को मार्टगेज करवा कर रुपया लेते हैं। यह हालत किसानों की है। यह हालत उन किसानों की है जो बिहार में रहते हैं और मैं दूसरे प्रान्तों की बात नहीं जानता। वहां पर बड़े बड़े कारखाने भी नहीं हैं जहां जा कर उनके लड़के नौकरी कर सकें और कुछ कमा सकें। दूसरे प्रान्तों में जहां पर कारखाने हैं वहां किसानों के लड़के जा कर नौकरी करते हैं और पैसा कमा कर घर भेज देते हैं और उनका काम चल जाता है। बिहार में जो एक दो कारखाने हैं भी जैसे टाटा का और सिंदरी का कारखाना। इन कारखानों में जितने भी बड़े बड़े नौकरी वाले हैं वे दूसरे प्रान्तों के हैं और जो बिहार के लोग हैं वे इन में कुली इत्यादि का ही काम करते हैं। हमारे यहां काश्तकारों के लिये कोई और दूसरे साधन नहीं हैं जिनको अपना कर वे अपना काम चला सकें।

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava *in the chair*].

इसलिये मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आप जो यह विचार कर रहे हैं कि हर सब डिविजन में स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं खोली जायें यह आप कब करेंगे और मेरा खयाल है कि जब तक आप इस में सक्सेसफुल होंगे उस वक्त तक किसानों की रीढ़ टूट जायेगी।

माननीय मूवर महोदय ने कहा कि सन् १९७१ तक और सन् १९८१ तक हमें अधिक अन्न की आवश्यकता होगी और हमें किसानों को हर प्रकार की मदद देनी चाहिये। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में अन्न की कभी कमी नहीं हो सकती बशर्ते कि किसानों को हर किस्म की फैसिलिटीज दी जायें जैसी कि आप बिजनेसमैन को देते हैं। बिजनेसमैन को आप क्रेडिट की फैसिलिटीज देते हैं और इसी किस्म की और कई फैसिलिटीज देते हैं अगर इसी किस्म की फैसिलिटीज आप उनको दें तो वे आप को और अधिक अन्न पैदा कर के देंगे तब आपको अन्न बाहर से नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूं कि अब जब कि उनके पास सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध भी नहीं है वे अन्न की जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकेंगे।

आपकी जो स्कीम है उसमें आपने कहा है:

> "It will be very difficult to realise agricultural credit through a Central Organisation. I hope the hon. Member will realise that to have an apex without a basis is not an architecturally feasible proposal."

मैं सोचता हूं कि आपकी कोआपरेटिव की आर्गनाइजेशन ऊपरी सतह से चलती है यानी प्राविंशल बैंक, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक, सब-डिविजनल बैंक इत्यादि यह ठीक नहीं है। इसके बजाय अगर एक थाने को कोआपरेटिव यूनिट रखा जाये और उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध सब डिविजनल स्टेट बैंक से हो तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा। इससे खर्चा भी कम होगा और कम सूद की दर पर किसानों को कर्ज मिल जाया करेंगे। अब तो कुछ सूद रिजर्व बैंक ले लेता है, कुछ प्राविंशल बैंक ले लेता है, कुछ सब-डिविजनल बैंक ले लेता है, और इस तरह से जब रुपया किसानों को दिया जाता है तो उससे सूद की दर ज्यादा हो जाती है। इसलिये मैं सुझाव देता हूं कि थाने को एक यूनिट बना कर उसका सीधा सम्पर्क सब-डिविजनल बैंक से होना चाहिये और उसी की रिकोमेंडेशन पर कर्जा दे दिया जाये तो बहुत सी बाधायें दूर हो सकती हैं।

मैं एक दूसरा सजेशन भी देना चाहता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि अगर मेरा पहला सजेशन [illegible] तो इसको मान लिया जाये। आप स्टेट बैंक के मार्फत हर थाने में एक एक एजेंसी रखें और वहां पर आप अपना कोई अफसर रख सकते हैं। जब उस थाने के विलेज के लोगों को

कर्ज की जरूरत हो तो वहां की विलेज कोआपरेटिव और इस अफसर की रिकोमेंडेशन पर आप सीधे रुपया दिलवा सकते हैं। ऐसा करने से बीच में जितने भी इंटरमीडियरीज होते हैं वे सब खत्म हो सकते हैं और किसानों को सीधे और कम सूद पर रुपया दिया जा सकता है। अगर आप इस बात को भी देखना चाहते हैं कि जिस काम के लिये कर्ज दिया जाता है उसी काम पर खर्च किया जाये तो यह भी आप कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सब से जरूरी चीज जो है वह यह है कि किसानों को ठीक समय पर और उपयुक्त मात्रा में रुपया मिले। आज कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स से रुपया लेने के लिये लोग इसलिये नहीं जाते हैं कि उनको मालूम है कि उनको दूसरे साधनों से भी रुपया मिल सकता है और कोआपरेटिव बैंक से उनको उपयुक्त मात्रा में रुपया नहीं मिल सकता है। इसलिये यदि आप उनको उपयुक्त मात्रा में रुपया नहीं देते हैं जितना कि उनको खेती के काम के लिये जरूरी है तो वह रुपया वेस्ट जाता है। आज कल ऐसा होता है कि अगर किसी किसान को खेती के काम के लिये १०० रुपये की जरूरत होती है, बीज, खाद इत्यादि खरीदने के लिये और अगर आप उसको सिर्फ ४० रुपये ही देते हैं तो वह अपना काम नहीं चला सकता है। परिणाम यह होगा कि वह रुपया वेस्ट हो जायेगा। जब तक इस बात का ठीक इन्तजाम और उपाय न होगा कि किसानों को फसल बोने के लिये पर्याप्त मात्रा में रुपया मिल जाये, तब तक उनकी अवस्था नहीं सुधर सकती है। आप वेयरहाउस बनाने की बात सोच रहे हैं। तब आपको यह काम करना होगा कि हर फसल के बाद अन्न के रूप में रुपया लें और वेयरहाउस में जमा कर दें। इससे गृहस्थों का बोझ कम होगा और आपका रुपया भी सुरक्षित रहेगा। ज्यादा समय नहीं है, इसलिये मैं कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। आप की नीयत पर किसी को शक नहीं है, लेकिन अगर आप अपनी पुरानी-लाल फीते वाली पुरानी-और अनुपयुक्त समय पर और अनटाइमली काम करने का तरीका छोड़ दें, तो गृहस्थों की भलाई होगी और सरकार का रुपया भी महफूज रहेगा।

Shri Barman (North Bengal- Reserved—Sch. Castes): I fully support the resolution and the spirit of the resolution. It is a tragedy that though we are functioning in a democracy 70 per cent. of our population who are nowadays in dire necessity of money are not being properly looked after. All the resources that they had have dried up and yet their cries are still unrecorded. We have heard of the Industrial Finance Corporation. In the morning we had the Bill and in the afternoon we passed it. But, so far as this 70 per cent. of our population is concerned, we are crying for it since two decades and it is still under consideration.

I only want to stress two facts. With the passing of the Money-lenders' Bill in different States the one source of finance to agriculturists has dried up. Further, with the passing of State Acquisition Bills in different States the source of finance for the agriculturists through the middle men who used to apply the bulk of the finance has also dried up. In my State recently there had been a very unfortunate situation. On the one hand the middlemen, who under the law had to relinquish all the land that he had over the ceiling fixed did not supply any finance, bullock or anything to the tiller, and on the other the State also had no definite plan how to implement the provisions of the law and get the surplus land over the ceiling fixed from the middlemen. I know that the problem has not yet been solved.

I know that the State Bank has now undertaken the responsibility of rural finance. What I want to say is that taking up of responsibility is one thing and the actual discharging of it is another. The banking rules and regulations are so strict that besides the opening of banks—400 at present and more later on—I do not know how long the Government will take to frame the rules and procedure on the basis of which the branches of the State Bank will finance agriculture in the rural area.

[Shri Barman]

They will deal with multifarious forms of financial business and this will be one of the tasks. Therefore, I think that the present resolution brought before the House is worth considering. It may be considered as to whether this Agricultural Finance Corporation may be set up and this Corporation may be financed by the State Bank so that this Agricultural Finance Corporation being an independent body will be solely concerned with the task of devising ways and means of financing agriculture in rural areas. In that way, I think, there is the necessity for a Central Agricultural Finance Corporation. There will be branches, no doubt, under it in every State and in every district. But, this Central Corporation, if it is set up, will have the sole responsibility and duty to devise ways and means to help agriculture.

We are nowadays in a happy and comfortable position because we have got surplus in foodstuffs as our agricultural department says. We should at the same time realise that as things are changing fast, if there be no substitute to finance agriculture in place of the money-lenders and the middlemen who used to finance before, then agriculture will suffer in such a way that we may again have the calamity that we had experienced before. I submit that the Government should not deal with it in a light way. Whether they do it with the help of the State Bank or whether they think that an independent corporation shall be helpful for the purpose, we on our side, on behalf of the agriculturists, demand that Government should devise ways and means as quickly as possible so that before the next agricultural season comes everything may be ready to finance the agriculturists. That is my only submission.

Shri Bogawat: This is a resolution which is most useful and I must thank Shri S. N. Das for bringing it before the House, because there is a very big need for the agriculturists to have monetary help. You know, Sir, that there are several laws passed by the State Governments and among these laws the Money-lenders' Bill and the Tenancy Bill have brought so much difficulty that the money-lenders do not take any licence and give money to the agriculturists when they are in need. Similarly, in the Tenancy Bill there are some provisions by which they are not allowed to mortgage their land or sell their land even if they are in difficulty. Of course, these laws are passed for the protection of the agriculturists; that I can understand. But, the Government is aware of the amount of indebtedness of the agriculturists and when crores of rupees are needed for agricultural operations it is no use having any bank and providing only Rs. 20 or allow some amounts by way of *taccavi*. That is quite insufficient. For the last several years the agriculturists are suffering so much that another class has sprung up and without licence. These landlords are a class from the agriculturists themselves. They charge such heavy rate of interest that it ranges from 37:5 per cent. to 75 per cent. The needy and the poor agriculturists have to borrow money at very heavy rates of interest because they are in need of seed, bullocks and other agricultural implements. So, if we have really to help the needy agriculturists, then it is the bounden duty of every good Government to see that there are agricultural finance corporations on the model of, the Industrial Finance Corporation. It is a good thing that we are helping our industries, and lakhs of rupees are advanced to the industrialists but no attention is given to the very important problem of the agriculturists. It is a very long time since the Government has not done much, when the Government really ought to have cared for this big class which consists of 70 per cent. of the population. In my district there is always scarcity every third or fourth year and in some for the last three or four years, except one *kharif* crop, there is much scarcity, and the poor agriculturists have left and are

leaving the districts, especially Sholapur, Ahmednagar and part of Poona. This time also there is no good rain. The peasants are in a horrible condition. Even though there are some credit societies, they advance only Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 and take all the lands as charge. Further, the agriculturists are not able to get the *taccavi* loan. Even in the grant of *taccavi* there are too many difficulties. There are hundreds of thousands of applications and every few people get *taccavi* and even then there are other difficulties. It is an open secret that these *talatis* and circle inspectors are a nuisance. There are complaints—a thousand and one complaints—that they are charged 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. if *taccavi* is made available. These undesirable things are going on. So, in these circumstances, I request the Government to be very attentive and think about this very important problem if at all they want our agriculturists to prosper. The prosperity of the country depends on the prosperity of the agriculturists and if we do not give proper attention to this important problem, then it is not possible for years to come to see to the prosperity of that class for which the Government is very keen. So, may I request the Government not to sleep over this very important problem and see that agricultural finance corporations are at once established and the needy and poor agriculturists are helped immediately.

3 P.M.

I can give a number of instances. When an agriculturist wants to dig a well he is not able to get money. Formerly, the State Governments used to give money, but now, as the agriculturists are indebted owing to scarcity, they are not able to dig wells. There are so many people in the villages suffering under this difficulty. There are certain percolation tanks. For this also they want to have the tanks themselves. They want to take loans and these loans are also not available. There is a consciousness among the agriculturists to improve their conditions themselves but there is need for help. So, if we consider all these points, it is very essential to bring into force this resolution brought by my hon. friend.

I have put an amendment to this resolution. It is this:

> *After* the words "agricultural operations" *insert* "as well as for the improvement of agricultural lands and for irrigating the lands".

So, it is not only for agricultural operations but also for the improvement of the agricultural lands or for irrigating the lands of the agriculturists, there is need for financial help and it can be done through such agricultural finance corporations. Otherwise, it is very difficult. When crores of rupees are needed, how can a bank, or say, the State Bank of India, manage the thing, when they give only a few lakhs for each district? That amount would not suffice and would not meet the needs of the agriculturists. So, without making a very big speech, I want to request the Government that they should kindly accept the resolution and I also want to request my friend that he would be pleased to accept my amendment. I want to make a very earnest and humble request to the Government that they will see or at least give an assurance that such agricultural finance corporations will be established soon.

Shri B. K. Das: In my amendment I have made no change in the main proposition that an agricultural finance corporation should be established without delay. I have only tried to emphasise certain aspects of agricultural improvement. That is the only difference that I have made.

Shri A. C. Guha the other day intervened in the debate to say what steps the Government are going to take or have already taken in this behalf. He pointed out that with the establishment of the State Bank of India and with the amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the arrangements for rural credit would be adequate, and that there would be no dearth of funds for the supply of rural credit to the entire population. But the structure of credit will have to be built on co-operatives. We know that the report of the Rural Credit Survey

[Shri B. K. Das]

Committee has also pointed out the present condition of co-operatives in the country. They have put it in a nutshell, saying that co-operation has failed but co-operation must succeed. (*An Hon. Member*: *How*?). That is the question. We should guard against undue haste about setting up co-operatives with a view to facilitate rural credit. We know it, as a matter of fact, and experience, that when there was some arrangement for credit in rural areas, there were large numbers of co-operatives established in hot haste, and 90 percent of them have failed. Because of organisational weakness and the structural weakness, the co-operatives have not developed, and if, under the present circumstances also, we do not wait or we do not take proper care for proper development, the result will be the same.

I think it will be more dangerous because if the faith of the people in co-operatives is shaken, it will be very difficult to revive that faith. I was pointing out that rural credit will be available only if co-operatives are established throughout the length and breadth of the country. But we should make a proper assessment of our strength to build co-operatives. What has been our experience during these three years with our community development blocks? If we read the report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, we find that they have not been able to give us a good number of co-operatives, although it was said that each family must belong to some co-operative or other. Although the report says that they are expecting hopeful results, still after the working of three years, with special officers to look after particular areas, we find that they have not been able to give us a large number of co-operatives. In a way I think it is better that they have not taken hasty steps. My object in supporting this resolution and proposing a corporation is that in addition to what we are going to do with respect to our co-operatives, some organisation should be built up which can deal directly with this problem in our rural areas. The present arrangement is very very inadequate, and although the arrangement that we are expecting through these organisations promises better results, it will take a good length of time. During the absence of such widespread and well-established co-operative organisations, we want that some assistance should be given directly; the endeavour of the co-operatives should be supplemented by an organisation like this. We have experience of these industrial corporations which deal with big, small and medium-sized industries. Under the present circumstances, we shall have little of big farmers. So, the pattern of this corporation may be slightly different; we shall have to go into those details later on. But I have no doubt in my mind that such a corporation is of utmost need and the investment for that corporation must come not only from the State but from private persons also. We should also take note of the fact that in every State there are new tenancy laws being enacted and a revolutionary change is being brought about in our rural areas. The general trend is that when the ceiling is put, the *bona fide* cultivator will have land to cultivate to the extent of 30 acres or 25 acres, because the ceiling may not go much further. If that cultivator has to wait for the establishment of co-operative organisations in his area, he will be deprived of credit that is of utmost need to him. I can also visualise a condition in which a cultivator may live in a remote area where it will take several years for the development of co-operative organisations; what will be the agency to supply credit to him? The present arrangement of granting *taccavi* loans etc. does not reach him. Therefore, if a corporation is set up, and if it begins to function, then a person who concentrates on the intensive cultivation of his land will be able to have an easy living which is very necessary for him.

The idea is not that we should not concentrate our efforts on building co-operatives. In fact, if we want that

credit should reach every small farmer, even a man possessing very little land, we must build co-operatives. The idea is to supplement that effort with the establishment of a corporation, the pattern of which we have got in our industrial sector. I cannot understand why it is impossible or difficult to have an organisation to have credit from different sources. If at the present moment our industrial sector has been receiving that credit from different sources, it is also proper and necessary and feasible that credit for the rural sector, for that agricultural sector, also should be provided from different sources.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह: यह भवन श्री एस० एन० दास का आभारी रहेगा जिन्होंने अपने प्रस्ताव के जरिये भवन का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित किया हैं। इस प्रस्ताव के आने के पहले रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने एक कमेटी आफ डाइरेक्शन रूरल सर्वे के लिये बनाई थी. उसकी रिपोर्ट भी सन् १९५४ से गवर्नमेंट के पास होगी, गवर्नमेंट का क्या ध्यान उस तरफ गया, हमें आपको अभी तक पता नहीं हैं। उस तरफ भी गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान जाये, इस हेतु भी यह प्रस्ताव आपके सामने हैं और जो गवर्नमेंट ने उस पर अब तक विचार किया हैं, वह हम को मालूम भी होगा।

इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में मेरा संशोधन यह हैं कि चूंकि रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट नहीं बताया गया हैं, इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि नामिनल इंटरेस्ट लिख दिया जाये।

अब उस कमेटी के क्या क्या सुझाव हैं वह मैं आपको संक्षेप में बतलाना चाहता हूं। उसने तीन बातों पर विशेष तौर पर सरकार और जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित किया हैं। हमारा देश क्या हैं? क्या कर्तव्य हमारी गवर्नमेंट का होना चाहिये, उन्होंने बड़े साफ शब्दों में देश को इस तरह से परिभाषित किया हैं कि भारत का स्वरूप क्या हैं। अंग्रेजी में इस प्रकार कहा हैं:

> "India is largely rural. Rural India consists very largely of cultivators. Agriculture is the largest industry in the country."

यानी भारत अधिकतर ग्रामीण भारत हैं और ग्रामीण भारत अधिकतर कृषि प्रधान हैं और भारत का प्रधान व्यवसाय कृषि हैं। जिस भारत का प्रधान व्यवसाय कृषि हो और जिसके अन्दर हमारी कुल आबादी का, गत सेन्सस के आधार पर जो संख्या बताई गई हैं, ६९.८ प्रति शत जनसंख्या कृषि पर आधारित हैं, उसके लिये हमारी सरकार की तरफ से क्या कदम उठाये गये, यह सब लोगों के लिये विचारणीय हैं। सरकार ने करोड़ों रुपये व्यय किये, खेती को बढ़ाने के लिये गो मोर फूड और अन्य अनेक आयोजन हुये, लेकिन कुछ काम नहीं चला। खाना भी काफी पैदा हुआ और आज झुकाव सस्ते की तरफ हैं। फसल के अधिक पैदा होने से और गल्ले के सस्ते होने से हमारा मसला बदल गया हैं। शायद किसी स्टेट या कुछ स्टेट्स के किसी वर्ग के कष्ट कुछ दूर हो गये हों, लेकिन आज ग्रामीणों की अवस्था और प्रायः उन ग्रामीणों की अवस्था जो छोटे छोटे खेतिहर हैं जिनकी संख्या बहुत अधिक हैं, गल्ले के सस्ते हो जाने के कारण और खराब हो गई हैं। उनकी अवस्था जो लड़ाई के जमाने में थी, आज उस से कहीं बदतर हो गई हैं। उनके खाने पीने की सामग्रियां और दूसरी सामान्य पारिवारिक आवश्यकता की चीजें मंहगी हो गई हैं जब कि उनका गल्ला सस्ता हो गया हैं और उनकी बिक्री बहुत कम हैं। बाजार में उनके गल्ले की कोई बिक्री नहीं हैं। अभी थोड़े दिन हुये गुड़ और चीनी का मसला चला था। गुड़ का भाव गिरता गया। खेतिहर की खास पैदावार गुड़ हैं, गन्ने को कैश क्राप कहा जाता हैं। और वही खेतिहर की आमदनी का खास जरिया हैं। लेकिन होता यह हैं कि उनके पास पैसे की कमी होने के कारण उनके गुड़ को महाजन मनमानी कीमत पर ले लेता हैं और वह बेचने के लिये मजबूर हो जाते हैं। अक्सर यह देखा जाता हैं कि गुड़ की फसल में मालगाड़ियों की कमी पड़ जाती हैं। जहां जहां गुड़ की मंडियां होती हैं वहां गुड़ का भाव इतना गिर जाता हैं फिर भी काश्तकार उसको बेचने के लिये मजबूर हो जाता हैं क्योंकि उसके पास गुड़ को दूसरी जगह ले जाने का कोई जरिया नहीं होता हैं। जब गुड़ का समय खत्म हो जाता हैं तब गुड़ महंगा हो जाता हैं। लेकिन किसान ने तो उसको उसी समय बेच दिया जब कि गुड़ की पैदावार का समय था।

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

इस विषय पर पिछली मर्तबा डा० दंशमुख साहब से और प्रधान मंत्री से बात चीत हुई कि इसका कोई उपाय किया जाये ताकि गुड़ पैदा करने वालों को इतना नुक्सान न हो। चीनी तैयार करने वाली जो मिलें हैं उन से किसानों को जरूर कुछ कीमत मिल जाती है, लेकिन आज भी बहुत सी मिलें हैं जो कि रुपया नहीं देती हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि गुड़ वालों की हालत और बदतर हो जाती है। हां, एक कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी जरूर बन गई हैं, लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये आज गल्ले के सस्ते हो जाने के कारण किसानों की हालत और भी खराब हो गई है।

एक बार हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने बड़ी सुन्दर भाषा में कहा था कि हम ने जमींदारी तो मिटा दी लेकिन साथ ही गरीब किसानों को कर्जा देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रक्खी। जमींदारी प्रथा के टूटने के पहले दो तरह के मार्ग थे काश्तकारों को बीज, खाद इत्यादि मुहैया करने के। काश्तकारों की हालत तीन वक्तों में बड़ी खराब हो जाती है। एक तो मार्च के महीने में जब कि लड़की लड़के की शादी का समय होता है। दूसरा भादों का महीना जब कि वह पैदा किया हुआ अपना गल्ला खा जाता है और तीसरे अगहन का महीना। पहले तो जमींदार अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझता था और अपनी रियाया और काश्तकारों को खिलाता था, उनको कर्जा देता था, उनकी लड़कियों को शादी के लिये पैसा देता था और जो सूद का रुपया होता था उसको वह धीरे धीरे लिया करता था, कभी कभी माफ भी कर दिया करता था। इसके अलावा छोटे बड़े मनी लेंडर्स अर्थात् महाजन हुआ करते थे, वह कर्जा देते थे, लेकिन जहां खलिहान में गल्ला आया, वह खलिहान में ही आ कर गल्ला उठा ले जाते थे और किसानों की अवस्था और भी बिगड़ती थी। लेकिन जब से हम ने दो कानून पास किये, एक तो जमींदारी एबालिशन का और दूसरा कर्जा मोचन। कर्जा भी तोड़ा और जमींदारी भी तोड़ी तो जो कर्जा देने वाले थे वह सोचने लगे कि आखिर कर्जा किस उमीद पर दें। गवर्नमेंट ने कानून बनाया, जो पहला कर्जा था वह साफ हुआ, आगे के लिये कोई वसूल करने का जरिया नहीं। अब जब जमींदार भी कर्जा नहीं देते, क्योंकि जमींदारी खत्म हो गई, तो छोटे काश्तकार जो हैं वह निराश्रित हो गये हैं। वह आज नहीं समझते कि उनके लिये स्वराज्य का रूप बदला है या नहीं। गांव गांव में हम नहरें बना रहे हैं, ट्यूब वेल खोल रहे हैं, इससे फायदा तो बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन ट्यूब वेल से पानी पाने के लिये उनके पास आज पैसा नहीं है। उनका अधिकतर काम उधार चलता था, लेकिन इसके लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। जो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी थीं, बड़ी बड़ी क्रेडिट कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज वह कर्जा देने की सहूलियत बढ़ाने के बजाय उन लोगों के लिये दिक्कत का कारण हुई। इस कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हमारी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियां जो गवर्नमेंट की आश्रित थीं, बजाय काश्तकारों को मदद देने के उन पर हुकूमत ज्यादा करती थीं। रुपया तो कम ही देती थीं, हुकूमत ज्यादा किया करती थीं। हम आज हुकूमत के वातावरण में चल रहे हैं। जहां कहीं आप देखिये, आप को हुकूमत ही ज्यादा मिलेगी। कुछ रुपयों की सहायता देने का प्रश्न हो तो हुकूमत करने वाले पहुंच जाते हैं और उसी सहायता में बटवारा हो जाता है। तो कोई उपाय तो इस तरह का हो जिससे हुकूमत की कुछ डिलाई हो। ऐसा होने पर ही कुछ काम हो सकता है। इसलिये इस कमेटी ने बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में सुझाव दिया है, और उम्मीद है कि हमारे अर्थ मंत्री ने उसको पढ़ा होगा, और विचार भी किया होगा। बड़ा सुन्दर सुझाव है। हम ने ७० फी सदी जनता के लिये अब तक क्या किया, उनके लिये क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान कीं। हमारी किताबों में इसकी कोई गणना नहीं है। लेकिन १० फी सदी से कम जो बड़े बड़े व्यवसायी हमारे हैं उनके लिये हम ने अनेक कारपोरेशन्स कायम कर दिये। इसी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर है कि हमारे यहां के १०.५ प्रति शत आदमी हैं जो कि इन्डस्ट्री में लगे हुए हैं। इन १०.५ परसेंट आदमियों के लिये हम ने बड़े बड़े इन्डस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन्स बना दिये, जिनका किस्सा कल भी भवन के सामने

मौजूद था कि उन में किस तरह से व्यय हुआ, सभी ने ऐसा किया था किसी किसी ने ही किया, वह तो इतिहास का विषय हो चुका है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई क्या हुई? हमें इसके बारे में कुछ भी पता नहीं है। तो ९० की सदी लोगों के लिये अपनी सरकार का करोड़ों रुपया आप ने बैंक खोल कर दे दिया, उनकी मर्जी पर दे दिया, लेकिन जहां तक ७० की सदी जनता का सवाल है, उनके लिये हमारे सामने प्रश्न उठाया जाता है कि बड़ी विकट समस्या है, कुछ होगा या नहीं होगा, पता नहीं, और होगा तो कैसे होगा? इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से सरकार को विचार करना है क्योंकि इस मिक्स्ड एकानमी से, इन बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को रुपया दे कर बड़ी बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज कायम कर के ही हम अपने मुल्क को आगे नहीं चला सकते। जब तक कि खेतिहर सुखसम्पन्न नहीं होगा तब तक हमारी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। अगर खेतिहर आज दरिद्र है, उसके पास क्रय शक्ति नहीं है, खाने के लिये अन्न नहीं है तो सब गल्ला बाजार में ज्यों का त्यों पड़ा रह जायेगा, और कहीं पर उसकी बिक्री नहीं होगी, और हमारा सारा व्यवसाय ठंडा हो जायेगा। जिस देश के ७० फी सदी आदमी मन में दुखित हों, और उनके लिये सहारा न हो और २० फी सदी आदमियों के लिये कुल व्यवसाय निश्चित हो, वह उसी अनुपात से अच्छी व्यवस्था वाला नहीं कहा जा सकता। आप इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और इस कमेटी ने जो अपना विचार प्रकट किया है उसमें उस ने बताया है कि गरीबी का कितना अनुपात है। इस कमेटी ने बड़ी मेहनत की है, २ लाख २० हजार परिवारों में उसने भ्रमण किया है और ७५ जिलों के ६०० गांवों की हालत को देखा है। इसलिये इस कमेटी ने जो सर्वे किया है वह बड़ी मेहनत के साथ किया है और हम सब को उनका आदर करना चाहिये। अगर हम किताबों में ही इन विचारों को पड़ा रहने देंगे तो कुछ होना नहीं है। अगर हम सक्रिय आदमी हैं तो हम को उनके सुझावों पर विचार करना चाहिये। उन्होंने २२ वें चैप्टर में यह सुझाव दिया है:

"We recommend that for the next five years, after which the position should be reviewed, the Reserve Bank and the Government of India should make to the funds with which they are respectively concerned annual allotments of not less than the amounts specified below:

'(a) Rs. 5 crores, by the Reserve Bank of India, to the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund;

(b) Rs. 1 crore, by the Reserve Bank of India, to the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilization) Fund;

(c) Rs. 1 crore, by the Government of India to the National Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fuhd under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; and

(d) Rs. 5 crores in all, by the Government of India, to:

(i) The National Co-operative Development Fund and (ii) The National Warehousing Development Fund, both to be instituted under the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board'."

यह उनकी रिकामेंडेशन है। साथ ही उनकी रिकोमेंडेशन यह भी है कि आगे चल कर गूदाम बैंक्स कायम किये जायें और मार्किटिंग फैसिलिटीज भी दी जायें। आज उनके लिये कोई ऐसी फैसिलिटीज नहीं हैं जहां पर जा कर वे लोग अपना गूदाम (गल्ला) रख दें और वहां से उस गूदाम के बदले में ५० प्रतिशत या २५ प्रतिशत मूल्य भी ले लें। अगर ऐसा हो जाये तो हमारा काम चल सकता है। आज जितनी भी फैसिलिटीज हैं वह बड़े बड़े मर्चेन्ट्स के लिये ही हैं। हमारी कल्याणकारी सरकार है, यह एक वेलफेयर स्टेट है। इस वास्ते हमारा यह परम कर्तव्य है कि जो पिछड़े हुये लोग हैं और जो हमारी सहायता के पात्र हैं उनकी हम सहायता करें। हमारी सहायता के जो पात्र हैं वे छोटे छोटे काश्तकार हैं और हमारा यह फर्ज है कि जितनी हम उनकी सहायता कर सकते हैं, हम करें। उनकी सहायता करने के

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

लिये हम रास्ता अवश्य ढूंढ सकते हैं। आज कल हम देखते हैं कि इन्स्पेक्टरों की भरमार हैं। किधर देखो इन्स्पेक्टर ही इन्स्पेक्टर नजर आते हैं, कोई फूड इन्स्पेक्टर हैं तो कोई कोआपरेटिव इन्स्पेक्टर हैं और कोई एग्रीकल्चर इन्स्पेक्टर हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता हैं कि It has become a Government of Inspectors, by Inspectors, for Inspectors.

हमने एक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी का केस किया। केस दफा ४०६ के अन्तर्गत चलाया गया था। यह केस कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के सभापति पर, उसके सेक्रेटरी पर और इन्स्पेक्टर पर चलाया गया था और यह भ्रष्टाचार का केस था। जो सभापति था न वह पढ़ा हुआ था और न ही सेक्रेटरी कुछ पढ़ा हुआ था। वे लोग अपने नाम भी ठीक तरह से नहीं लिख सकते थे। इस केस में इन्स्पेक्टर व उपरोक्त व्यक्ति बैंक से ६,००० रुपए लाये और जब वह रुपया वितरण किया गया तो उसमें से कोई आठ नौ सौ रुपये गायब हो गये। जब यह केस अदालत में गया तो वहां पर सभापति और सेक्रेटरी को तो चार वर्ष की सजा हो गई और इन्स्पेक्टर साहब छूट गये। उनका कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। तो यह हालत हमारी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की हैं। सारा काम तो इन्स्पेक्टर करते हैं और बाद में कागजात दस्तखतों के लिये सेक्रेटरी और सभापति के पास चले जाते हैं क्यों कि वे कमेटी के मेम्बर होते हैं और कमेटी के मेम्बर होने के नाते जब वे दस्तखत कर देते हैं तो उनको जेल जाना पड़ता हैं। अब पौंने घंटी बज चुकी हैं....

सभापति महोदय : तीन दफा बजाई जा चुकी हैं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मैं अभी खत्म किये देता हूं।

तो मुझे यह कहना हैं कि जो सुझाव इस कमेटी ने दिये हैं उन पर गवर्नमेंट को विचार करना चाहिये और शीघ्र किसी नतीजे पर पहुंचना चाहिये।

जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध हैं हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट इसे स्वीकार करेगी और इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में यह एटिच्यूड नहीं बरतेगी कि जो बात उनके अधिकारियों की तरफ से आये वह तो मान ली जाये और जो चीजें हमारी तरफ से पेश हों उनको अस्वीकार कर दिया जाये। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो हमारा यहां आना बेकार सा ही हो जाता हैं। इस वास्ते मेरी गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना हैं कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को मान ले और मानने के बाद सक्रिय रूप से इस पर विचार करे और बजट सेशन से पहले पहले इसको कार्यान्वित करे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस काम को करने की किसी की इच्छा होती हैं वह अपने रास्ते में से जो अड़चनें आती हैं उनको दूर कर देता हैं और उसके लिये रास्ता साफ हो जाता हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इसे स्वीकार करेगी।

सभापति महोदय : सेठ अचल सिंह।

Shri Raghavaiah (Ongole): Mr. Chairman, you would look this side also.

Mr. Chairman: is this the way to attract attention? If everybody adopts the name tactics, what will happen?

Shri Raghavaiah: You were not looking on this side.

सेठ अचल सिंह (जिला आगरा-पश्चिम): यह जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया हैं यह एक बहुत ही अहम प्रस्ताव हैं। इसका सम्बन्ध २५ करोड़ जनता से हैं। आपको मालूम ही हैं कि ७० परसेंट लोग खेती का काम करते हैं। जिस वक्त तक जमींदारी उन्मूलन कानून पास नहीं हुआ था और जमींदार लोग कायम थे उस वक्त तो जमींदारों से और बाहरों से किसानों को कर्जा मिल जाया करता था और काश्तकारों का काम चल जाया करता था। लेकिन जमींदारों के खत्म होने के बाद से उनके लिये रुपया लेने के साधन भी

खत्म हो गये हैं अब उनको रुपया देने वाला कोई नहीं है इस वास्ते कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिये जिस के जरिए से काश्तकार कर्ज के रूप में रुपया ले सकें। अब उन लोगों को दो तीन रुपया प्रति सैंकड़ा ब्याज देने पर भी रुपया नहीं मिलता है। अभी हाल की बात है फसल के मौके पर आने वाला होगा कि गेहूं, चने, जौ, तिलहन इत्यादि के भाव गिर गये थे और काश्तकारों को मजबूरी के दर्ज उन्हीं भावों पर अपनी फसल को बेचना पड़ा क्योंकि जो उन्होंने कर्जा लिया हुआ था वह अदा करना था, और लगान (rent) अदा करना था और इसी तरह से उन पर दूसरे खर्चों का भार भी था। कोई सोसाइटी या इंस्टीट्यूशन के न होने के कारण उनको कहीं से एडवांस रुपया नहीं मिल सकता था और जो भाव बाजार में था उसी भाव पर उनको अपनी फसल बेचनी पड़ी। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि व्यापारी के हर माल में ब्योढ़ हो गये और काश्तकार को रुपये में दस आने मिले। इस वास्ते इस किस्म के बैंक का होना बहुत जरूरी है जो कि काश्तकारों को रुपया एडवांस कर सके। हमारी कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट की हमदर्दी काश्तकारों के साथ है और उसका यह विचार है कि काश्तकार और गवर्नमेंट के बीच कोई मिडलमैन न रहे न जमींदार हों और न बोहरा हों। उसका सम्बन्ध सीधे काश्तकार के साथ हो। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि काश्तकार को कहीं से कर्जा नहीं मिल सकेगा और गवर्नमेंट को ही उसके लिये कर्ज का इन्तजाम करना होगा।

इस वास्ते मेरे विचार में अगर इस किस्म के बैंक खुल जायें जो कि काश्तकारों को रुपया एडवांस कर सकें तो हमारे देश की हालत अच्छी हो सकती है। जो यह सुझाव इस प्रस्ताव में दिया गया है यह बहुत ही अच्छा सुझाव है।

अभी हाल ही में स्टेट बैंक कायम हुआ है और उसकी शाखाएं खोलने की बात भी चल रही है। लेकिन मेरे खयाल में इस बैंक की उतनी शाखाएं नहीं खुल सकेंगी जितनी कि हम चाहते हैं खुलें। जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है उसका मतलब यह है कि हर गांव में एक एक शाखा बैंक की होनी चाहिये जिससे कि काश्तकारों को रुपया मिल सके और उनका काम चल सके। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है वह बहुत ही जरूरी प्रस्ताव है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इसे स्वीकार कर के हमारी ८० प्रति शत जनता को राहत दिलाएगी और देश का फायदा करेगी।

Mr. Chairman: Pandit C. N. Malviya.

Shri Raghavaiah: You must divide the time with the Opposition also.

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to be dictated to in this manner.

Shri Raghavaiah: I am only making a suggestion.

Mr. Chairman: I know that the hon. Member has made the suggestion not once, but twice. I find that the hon. gentleman has just come in, whereas these gentlemen have been standing for four or five times.

Shri Raghavaiah: I stood more than four or five times.

Mr. Chairman: Then, I may not have seen him standing. But I have seen these gentlemen standing four or five times. It is unfortunate that I will not be able to give the hon. Member a chance to speak in connection with this resolution because the time is going to be up and I have yet to call the gentleman, who moved the resolution, at 3-50.

Shri Raghavaiah: I do not require more than five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I have called the other Member.

Pandit C. N. Malaviya (Raisen) rose.

Shri A. C. Guha: When is Government to reply?

Mr. Chairman: Government has already spoken.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I would like to supplement what has been said if you will give me ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Minister had suggested it to me previously, I would have called upon him, but now so far as the Mover of the resolution is concerned, he must be enabled to give a reply, and I propose to call him at 3-50, because the time for the resolution will finish at 4-05.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Then, two or three minutes will be enough.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय: जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया हैं उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। जो रूरल क्रैडिट को सर्वे करने के लिये कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई थी उसकी रिपोर्ट सामने आ गई हैं। उस कमेटी ने गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ऐसा इंतिजाम करने का सुझाव दिया हैं जिससे कि रूरल क्रैडिट का मसला हल हो जाये। इसलिये इस रेजोल्यूशन की स्पिरिट को गवर्नमेंट ने स्वीकार कर लिया हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ गवर्नमेंट ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स बनायेगी ही, जिनके द्वारा रूरल क्रैडिट का इन्तजाम हो, इसलिये इस रेजोल्यूशन को मंजूर कर लेने में कोई हर्ज नहीं हैं, क्योंकि इसका सुझाव भी उन सुझावों से मिलता जुलता हैं। मैं इस हाउस का ज्यादा समय न लेता हुआ दो तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। इस वक्त किसानों की अवस्था यह हैं कि—मैं खास तौर पर भोपाल की मिसाल देना चाहता हूं—मुझे भय हैं कि जिस रफ्तार से हम जा रहे हैं, उससे आगे चल कर हमें कई खतरात का सामना करना पड़ेगा। गवर्नमेंट ने १९५३-५४ में एपेक्स बैंक का बजट मन्जूर किया और अब जा कर पिछले मार्च में उसका कुछ रूप बना हैं। अभी तक उस की कोई कार्यवाही शुरू नहीं हुई हैं। इसी तरह से भोपाल में गवर्नमेंट ने "गो मोर फूड" और तकावी लोन के सिलसिले में कर्जे दिये थे। वे उस वक्त दिये गये थे, जब कि भाव काफी तेज थे। अब भाव गिर गये हैं। इस बात का ख्याल न रखते हुये गवर्नमेंट किसानों से एक बिजिनेस-मैन की मेन्टैलिटी से उन कर्जों को वसूल करने जा रही हैं। इस वजह से किसानों की हालत दुरुस्त नहीं हो पा रही हैं। मेरा ख्याल हैं कि गवर्नमेंट बिजिनेस मैन्टैलिटी से काम नहीं कर रही हैं और न ही करना चाहती हैं। अगर ऐसा होता तो "गो मोर फूड" के सिलसिले में कर्जे न दिये होते। ऐसी सूरत में मेरा सुझाव यह हैं कि अगर हम इस वक्त रूरल क्रैडिट को जारी करके किसानों की हालत को दुरुस्त रखना चाहते हैं, तो सब से पहले हमें गवर्नमेंट के सब लोन्ज को, सब टैक्निकल डिफिकल्टीज को अलग हटा कर एकजाई कर देना चाहिये और उनकी इन्स्टालमेंट्स को इतना रखना चाहिए कि किसान लैंड रेवेन्यू के साथ साथ उनको आसानी से अदा कर सकें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि भोपाल में आपने छः लाख रुपया दिया। परसों उसके बारे में इस हाउस में सवाल आया था। आप यह नहीं बता सके कि उन्होंने कितना गल्ला खरीदा हैं। यह आपकी इन-एफिशिएन्सी हैं कि आप ठीक तरीके से रिकार्डज नहीं रख पाते। भोपाल में सात रुपये मन तक गल्ला बिका हैं और अब पन्द्रह रुपये हो गया हैं। किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ हैं। ट्रैक्टराइजेशन और दूसरे चार्जेज जो आप वसूल कर रहे हैं, तकावी वसूल करने के सिलसिले में किसानों के ऊपर जो ज्यादती हो रही हैं, जिस तरह से उनके माल दौलत को नीलाम किया जा रहा हैं, उससे एक तरफ तो उनकी कमर टूट रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ आईन्दा खेती करने में उनको फिर मुश्किल पड़ेगी। गवर्नमेंट की निगाह में तो वे नादिहन्दा हो गये हैं और उसकी तरफ से उनको कोई लोन नहीं मिलने वाला हैं। इसके अलावा कोई लोन का साधन उनके पास हैं नहीं। भोपाल में को-आपरेटिव की तारीख लिक्विडेशन की तारीख रही हैं और वह अभी तक मजबूत बुनियादों के ऊपर कायम नहीं हो पाई हैं। प्राईवेट लोन का स्ट्रक्चर तो खत्म हो गया हैं और इस तरह से भोपाल का किसान इस वक्त बिल्कुल अनाथ की तरह हैं। वह कहीं से लोन का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकता हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत के दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी यही हालत होगी। हमारे यहां जो क्रैडिट सिस्टम हैं, उसमें प्राइवेट सोर्सेज ज्यादा हैं। इस प्रस्ताव को पास कर के गवर्नमेंट को

इन प्राईवेट एजेंसीज को हारनेस करना चाहिये, जो आज भी लोन देती हैं, ताकि उनको को-आपरेटिव्ज में ला कर उस रुपये को इस्तेमाल किया जा सके। इस वक्त तो उन्होंने बहुत नामुनासिब तरीके अख्तियार किये हुये हैं। वे दस बारह परसेंट से ज्यादा सूद नहीं ले सकते, लेकिन वे उस रकम पर सूद दर सूद के हिसाब से अस्ताम्य लिखवा लेते हैं। अदालतों में उनकी जीत होती ही है और वे डिग्री ले कर कुर्की करवा लेते हैं। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज चारों तरफ से किसानों का शोषण हो रहा है। फिर गवर्नमेंट के लोन्ज भी इतनी तरह के हो गये हैं—उनसे उनकी मदद तो जरूर हुई है—कि उनको बड़ी मुश्किल पेश आती है और वे बोझ से दबे जा रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि उन सब कर्जों को एकजाई कर दीजिये और उनकी इन्स्टालमेंट्स इतनी आसान कर दीजिये कि उनको आसानी से अदा किया जा सके। फिर उनका एक ही वक्त होना चाहिये। आज कल हालत यह है कि एक नोटिस आज मिलता है, कल दूसरा मिलता है और फिर तीसरा मिलता है।

आखिर में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि भोपाल में जो एपेक्स बैंक खोला गया है, मेहरबानी कर के जल्दी से उसकी कार्यवाही शुरू कीजिये। उस का काम वहां ही रुका हुआ है। मेरा ख्याल है कि दूसरी रियासतों में भी यही अवस्था होगी।

इन बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The only points which I want to place before the House are with respect to the action which Government propose to take at a very early date, and as a result of which, I am sure, at least my hon. friend Shri Sinhasan Singh would be amply pleased, and there would be no need for him to support the resolution that has been moved.

The resolution is certainly a desirable one from certain points of view, and in any case I welcome it because it has given hon. Members of this House an opportunity to relate the condition of agriculture, agriculturists and agricultural credit in the country. But it is somewhat out of date because of the report of the Rural Credit Survey Enquiry Committee and its recommendations. I am glad they were read out to the House extensively by my hon. friend Shri Sinhasan Singh. I may roundly say that most of these recommendations, if not all, have been fully accepted by Government; and Government are at the present time engaged in giving effect to them as speedily as possible.

I shall relate briefly what are the particular decisions which the Government of India are going to give effect to. The Reserve Bank Act has been amended already in order to enable medium—and long-term loans being provided to State apex institutions, and an annual target of Rs. 150 crores by 1960-61 is aimed at. This will be partly from the Reserve Bank and partly from other sources. Secondly, a high level Board for the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing will be set up shortly with the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture as its Chairman. This board will have representatives of the various departments and agencies concerned with the development of co-operation. A draft legislation for the setting up of this board and its auxiliaries, namely the All-India. Ware housing Corporation and the State Warehousing Companies will be brought before Parliament, not in the near future or in the next session. but during this current session. In the meanwhile, all the preliminary arrangements for the setting up of the corporation and the companies are being made.

Possible sites for these warehouses, without which my hon. friends' suggestion of having grain banks will not be possible, are being selected; designs for such warehouses are being finalised; lists of commodities to be stocked are being made; standard specifications etc. for the qualities of various commodities are under consideration; and the terms and conditions of warehousing and other details

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

are being prepared in order to ensure proper planning and execution.

Next, a separate co-operation division has been organised in my Ministry in charge of a Joint Secretary, which has been done for the first time, in order to supervise all these activities and give early effect to the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee's Report. All these steps have also been taken into consideration by a Conference of Ministers of Co-operation who had assembled in Delhi in April last and a pattern of the development of co-operation in the field of credit, marketing, warehousing etc. has been laid down, which is being followed in the formulation of the second five year plans of the State Governments. Schemes formulated by the State Governments on the above basis are being received and would be discussed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and finalised for the Second Five Year Plan. Many of the reports of the States have already arrived, some are about to come, and all these recommendations would be put in their proper perspective and placed in the second five year plans, both of the Centre and of the States. Training has also not been neglected, and training of co-operative personnel is also being simultaneously taken care of with the co-operation of the Reserve Bank. A special committee has been appointed for this purpose and there will be one training centre for the superior staff, which is already running in Poona; three schools for the medium cadre staff will also be established, one in Poona, another in Madras and the third in Pusa, in Bihar. Two other centres on a regional basis are also being planned and places will be selected. This training will commence about the month of October 1955. Eight centres for training block level co-operative officers are also being organised. I have heard many complaints about the way in which co-operation has worked in the States. I am fully conscious of some of the defects pointed out; yet I feel that that is the only way we can succeed. It would be rather belated to have some other agency in the place of co-operatives to advance these credits and look to various other things which are, in fact, integrated with co-operation, for instance, warehousing or co-operative marketing. If it is to be marketing at profit to the growers and at less cost to the consumer, co-operative marketing is the only way. So I do not think it is possible to do without co-operatives, and in spite of the fact that some defects have been pointed out, which may be true and correct, all our energies will have to be diverted to correcting them rather than to go in for substitution of the co-operative method by some other method.

In view of what I have stated, I think the Resolution becomes somewhat out of date, because we have decided this as a result of a report which finds favour with almost every Member of this House. Since the Government have taken steps in a particular direction, it would not be possible for us to have now some other method of distribution of credit like a corporation which has been suggested by my friend. I hope with this explanation he will see his way to withdraw the Resolution and not press it because more than what was intended by him would probably be accomplished within a short time.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): The hon. Minister has not touched upon the defects in the present arrangements under the Community Projects scheme.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In the Community Project areas, we are trying to spread co-operatives as fast as possible. My friend, Shri Das, is correct in saying that our ideal has not been achieved, and the targets have not been accomplished. But we will try to remove those defects and we want to encourage and utilise these agencies, as a matter of fact, for development of co-operative societies.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): I am very grateful to all the Members who have supported wholeheartedly the Resoultion moved by me.

Shri A. C. Guha: And not to the Government?

Shri S. N. Das: I am also grateful to the hon. Minister—both the Ministers—for their assurance that they are going to implement almost all the important recommendations made in the Report of the Committee of Direction appointed by the Reserve Bank of India. At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that although the importance and urgency of this problem has been realised by the Government, so far no practical steps have been taken, for the last seven years since India became independent. As my hon. friend, Shri B. K. Das has said, the Committee of Direction in its report stated that the whole co-operative movement in the country has failed, although it has said that in order to solve the problem of rural credit in the whole country, this co-operative movement will have to be rehabilitated. Even then, what does experience show? In spite of the efforts made so far, this movement has not succeeded and it has also been clearly stated in the Report that in spite of all the efforts, this movement was not able to contribute more than 3 per cent. of the total requirements of agricultural finance throughout the country. Therefore, I am a bit afraid that in spite of the assurances given, this problem, which is an appalling problem, a very vast problem, will not be solved to the satisfaction of the agriculturists who form a very large proportion of the Indian population.

Even the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill and the State Bank of India Bill which this House passed recently, if implemented completely, will not even touch the fringe of the problem of this agricultural finance. I know that the Reserve Bank of India has two departments, the Rural Credit department and the Banking Development department. For the last seven years in this House and elsewhere, the importance of making sufficient and adequate provision for agricultural credit has been emphasised times without number, but we are told every time that that an inquiry or survey is being carried on and when the report will be available, Government will come forward with all their programme for agricultural finance. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Government have taken very little time to come to certain decisions, but even then I say....

Shri A. C. Guha: Very quick decisions.

Shri S. N. Das: .... that the problem is a vast one. It requires a very wide organisation at the all-India level to solve this problem. So far we have depended upon State Governments for the fulfilment of this programme, but as is clear from the reports of State Governments, in spite of all their efforts they have not been able to rehabilitate the co-operative movement in their respective areas. It shows that the Central Government, in co-operation with the Reserve Bank of India and the State Governments, should come forward with another statutory measure to establish a central agricultural—not only agricultural but also development—finance corporation, which will do all that is necessary—financial, organisational trading facilities and other things that are required—for the successful implementation of the agrcultural programmes in the country.

4 P.M.

My hon. friend, Shri A. C. Guha, has said that it is not feasible to have an apex without a base. I would say the present democratic government in this country and elsewhere is an apex without a base. In our Constitution, we have stated—Mahatma Gandhi had also stated—that in India to make democracy successful, we have to build seven lakh village republics, in seven lakhs villages throughout the whole country. But so far we do not see any appreciable progress made in this direction, even if *panchayats* have

[Shri S. N. Das]

been established in various parts of the country, they are not working satisfactorily because the officers of the Government, the police especially, do not co-operate. They do not desire that these *panchayats* should be given ample power. They think that the successful functioning of *panchayats* will interfere with their work. That is the lot of the *panchayats*. In India as we have made a strong government here at the Centre without the *panchayats* on which we have to rely, it is necessary, as circumstances show and as the report of the Committee of Direction shows, that special efforts should be made by the Government, with the co-operation of the Reserve Bank and other banks, particularly to provide ample and adequate agricultural and rural credit in the country. There is a small department of agricultural credit in the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India is a national organisation and it is saddled with very large responsibilities, especially the finance and commercial side of it. Although it is good that after so many speeches and emphasis laid in this House there was some amendment made in the Reserve Bank of India Act, which led to some provision being made for the accommodation to be given to State co-operative banks, we have seen so many times in various reports that even that little amount that was provided by the Reserve Bank of India could not reach the small cultivator. The State co-operative banks took the money and important States like Bombay and Madras and to some extent, U.P., took a very major part of that amount, and even there, I am informed, the agriculturists who live in remote villages have not been able to take advantage of the money that was provided by the Reserve Bank of India. For this great task of having basic institutions throughout the country, net work of co-operative banks and co-operative societies at various levels, it is all the more necessary that a central organisation like Agricultural Finance Corporation be established though our hon. friend Dr. Deshmukh said it is quite out of date. Even during the period of 50 years when we were under British rule, committees and commissions had been appointed and every committee and every commission emphasised that this was a great task to which the attention of the Government should be drawn. But in spite of that no specific action was taken by the Government. During the last seven years this problem has been mostly neglected. The most important question has been given the least attention by the Government and that is a matter for regret, but it is better to be late then never. The Government, I think, is paying the requisite attention that is necessary for the solution of this great task and I would request our friend Dr. Deshmukh to reconsider this as it is not out of date, because for a great task it is all the more necessary.....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not for all time, but only for the time being.

Shri S. N. Das: If there is a corporation at the Centre and if it has branches in the States, I think the co-operative movement will be co-ordinated with the working of the corporation, and the corporation will take the responsibility for everything that is necessary for the development not only of agricultural credit but also of all sorts of development, *e.g.* warehousing, storing and marketing. All these functions should be given to the corporation by the Reserve Bank of India which is now saddled with all these responsibilities. Instead of saddling the Reserve Bank with all these responsibilities, a separate organisation should be set up....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They will be given to the Board and the Board will be constituted by an Act.

Shri S. N. Das: It is all the more necessary that we should have a separate organisation for this instead of having only a separate department in the Reserve Bank of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: There will be a separate organisation and it will have

its branches throughout the country. There will be also State corporations.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member would have been right if he brought up this question at the time when the State Bank Bill was discussed and said that there should be a separate department for this rural finance corporation. That was the proper time. Now he wants two things to be established, the State Corporation as well as the State Bank.

Shri S. N. Das: I have been trying to bring forward this resolution for so many years and it got the luck of ballot only this year. Now that my time is nearly over, I would like the Government to do all that is possible to implement the recommendations of the Committee of Direction and the assurances given and decisions taken to set up several important organisations. I would also like to withdraw my resolution, but I will say again that any failure on the part of the Government, as has been the case during the last five or seven years, will lead to very great resentment throughout the 70 per cent. of the population that depend upon agriculture—not only resentment but the whole scheme of the Government will fail if the agriculturists are not helped in time by the Government.

With this remark, I think that the two Ministries concerned would do all that is possible to implement the recommendations of this Committee and also other things that are not included in this report.

Mr. Chairman: I want to know whether Shri N. B. Chowdhury wishes that I should put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg leave to withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has seen that the Mover of the Resolution wants to withdraw, but under the rules I am bound to put the amendments to the vote of the House if they are pressed. Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri B. K. Das: I also would like to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Bogwat: I may also be allowed to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Since the Mover is going to withdraw his Resolution, I would like to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri S. N. Das: I beg leave to withdraw my Resolution.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE.* APPOINTMENT OF A PAY COMMISSION

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that a Pay Commission should be appointed to go into the question of the pay structure of the country so that the disparity between the highest salary and the lowest salary is reduced to the minimum."

When I proposed this Resolution—and I had also the luck of the ballot,—I had not thought that it would create such a wide and deep interest all over the country. With a due sense of humility and modesty I must say that I have been receiving sheaves of letters from all the States of India. I have been receiving telephonic messages and the sources of communication were sometimes announced and sometimes kept a secret. Here is a letter which I have received from a gentleman. I do not know him but he calls himself a veteran Congressman. It is a very angry letter and a very bitter letter. I do not propose to read out that letter. But I must say that I should give at least one sentence from this letter:

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

"It is indeed tragic that the yearly increment for the educated employees of the Government corresponds with that of the tea boys of some Calcutta restaurants."

Again, Sir, I have received a communication from some unions that I should plead their cause also. There is the Municipal Employees Union, there is the Post and Telegraphs Union, there is the Class III Division Employees Union. All these persons have been writing to me to bring their case to the notice of this House.

I have received a very lengthy communication from a retired civil surgeon in which he has given details...

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): How could he retire?

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has retired because he was not a politician; a politician has no age for retirement like my hon. friend, Shri Sinhasan Singh but these people have their age of retirement.

I received a letter from a retired civil surgeon and I must say that it was a very long letter and it contained a lot of suggestions. But I do not have enough of time to detail these suggestions. He has referred to the caste system that prevails in the pay structure of our country. He has referred to the inequalities so far as the fixing of the salary is concerned and also so far as the promotions are concerned. He has also dealt with the lack of amenities in the case of some servants and the possession of amenities in the case of other people. He has done all that but I do not want to go into all these things....

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Has he not got re-appointment or extension?

Shri D. C. Sharma: He would have got re-appointment if a benevolent gentleman like you had been Minister somewhere.

Now, I must say that this resolution has also excited the serious thought of my colleagues among whom is Shri Sinhasan Singh. He has been gracious enough to send an amendment to this resolution; it is only a clarifying amendment. My other friends have also sent in their amendments which are clarifying amendments and they show that they fully agree with me so far as the spirit and the tenor of this resolution is concerned.

I asked myself this question: Am I doing something very unusual or new or original? Certainly not. I am not doing anything of that kind. I am only giving expression to the felt but unexpressed feelings of my countrymen. I am only spotlight something which is there but which has not been emphasised so far. Therefore, I would not be so presumptuous as to think that I am doing something extraordinary. What is that, Sir? I spotlighting something which is in conformity with the Directive Principles of our Constitution. I do not want to read them out because I think the Members of the House are fully aware of them. Those Directive principles enjoin upon us the equitable distribution of wealth and I think income is also included when we talk of wealth. I take my stand on the Avadi resolution which has become the basic concept of our social and economic life.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazaribagh West): Why Avadi resolution? Why not Karachi resolution?

Shri D. C. Sharma: You think of Karachi and I think in terms of Avadi; but both of us think alike.

What I was going to say was that there is this Avadi resolution in which the socialistic pattern of society has been visualised. Not only has it been visualised but we have discussed this on the floor of this House so many times and we have come to the conclusion that the socialist principles of Avadi have to be given content—I do not want to use the military language; but if I were inclined that way I would say that teeth have to be put into it. But I do not want to use it. All that I want to say is that this resolution is in conformity with the spirit of that declaration.

Again, while I read through the First Five Year Plan, I find that there also it is one of the main objectives that has been put forward. So I say that all these things are at my back and they are there to support the contention which I am putting forward before this House this evening.

But you will ask me one question: Why am I emphasising the pay structure? Why am I trying to fix the attention of this House on the pay structure? There are other ways also of reducing the inequalities that exist in our society. We can give free or cheap education to our people; we can give them medical facilities and provide them with all kinds of preventive things; we can give them abundant resources of employment; we can do all these things and they are all there. There is our First Five Year Plan: in our Second Five Year Plan there is going to be emphasis on unemployment, heavy industries and on consumer goods. Those of us who have listened to the lecture of Dr. Mahalanobis will admit that he brought it out that the Second Five Year Plan would increase our national income at the rate of five per cent. per year. That is what he said. They have got to be taken into account and this particular factor is a very happy one. But I would say that it would take a lot of time before we are able to increase our national income and also bring about equality of distribution of that income. All those are sure methods but they are slow and therefore, I emphasise the pay structure because it can give us quick results and because it is something which can be done quickly and which can bring us all kinds of satisfaction.

I must clarify one point. What do I mean by the 'Pay structure'? I do not want to take a great deal of the time of the House but I would request the hon. Members of this House to refer to the report of the Central Pay Commission and if they do so they will find that 'pay' means so many things. To use an expression coined by Shakespeare, "it is a compound which is made up of many 'simples'." That is what he says in *As You Like It* and being a humble student of literature I cannot help quoting it here. 'Pay' means so many things. It means: pay rates and pay scales, allowances,—and amongst allowances you have so many things like dearness allowance, housing allowance, children and education allowance, compensatory allowance, field service allowance, conveyance allowance, medical aid, travelling allowance and so on — hours of work, conditions of service, conditions so far as promotion goes, conditions of security of tenure, leave— the different kinds of leave and it also means retirement benefits. Therefore, what I mean to say is that when I talk about the pay structure I do not only mean the rupees, annas and pies that a person draws every month from his office. but all those things which make up the pay structure as outlined in the Pay Commission's report. I do not think the Pay Commission's report is a very unorthodox document to which anybody would take exception. It is a document which is very orthodox and which has been approved by all. You will say that this Pay Commission's report came out in 1950 and I am asking for the appointment of another Pay Commission in 1955. Here I must say that we must know that a great deal of water has flown beneath the Jumna Bridge during the last five years. The complexion of life has changed; the mode of life has changed and our whole socio-economic pattern is fast undergoing change. If that Pay Commission was good enough—it might have been good or it might not have been good; I do not want to enter into a discussion on that point—for those days, I must say that we have now new socio-economic urges and the new socio-economic urges demand a new approach to this problem.

What is that approach? I want an integrated approach to be made to the question of this pay structure and that

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

integrated approach means that we have to do away with anomalies. So far as our present pay structure is concerned it bristles with anomalies. We have not to take into account only one type of pay structure, but we have to adopt a comprehensive outlook so far as this question is concerned. What is that? For instance, look at the anomaly which exists between the salary which our Government gives and the salary which our private employing agencies give. It may be said that sometimes these private employing agencies give higher salaries to their top-ranking men than what the Government gives. But it also cannot be denied that these private employing agencies give lower salaries to those persons who are at the lowest rung of the ladder, than what the Government gives. It is not always quite correct, but, generally speaking, it is true. I can quote to you instances from my own profession. I can give you instances of teachers and others to prove this, but I do not want to do that. This is one of the anomalies and since the Government is going to be a model employer I think it becomes the duty of the Government to set a pattern according to which these anomalies will be dispensed with.

Again, you can think like this. Now what is the scale of our salary? Our salaries so far have been linked up with—I am talking of Government salaries—the concept of our Government which we had at that time. What was the concept at that time? At that time we had a law and order government. Now, we want law and order, but at the same time our Government has become development-minded. Therefore, the pay structure has to be looked at in this new context.

Sir, you know that during the first three years of our First Five Year Plan we were not able to spend as much money as we should have. The report is there to prove this contention. Of course, now we have speeded up the expenditure on the First Five Year Plan. Why is it that we were not able to spend as much money as we should have for the implementation of the First Five Year Plan? It is because our good people at the helm in India—I mean our administrators—had to learn how to tackle an organisation whose objective was development. They had to learn and I must say that they have learnt it very well and in a very short time. At the same time, we are now undertaking so many State enterprises. We are now thinking of so many Corporations. We are now thinking of the public sector and the public sector is getting bigger and bigger every day. Therefore, I think our pay structure has to be rationalised in terms of the new needs of our country.

Again, it is to be seen that there are so many anomalies. Here is some material which I have got, not from any book; not from any pamphlet; but from our own Research and Reference Section, in the Lok Sabha Secretariat. What do I find here? Of course, I do not want to refer to the caste system. For instance, you must have the whole paraphernalia of Secretary, Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary, Superintendent. Special Officers Private Secretaries and all that.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: An army of them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wish we could have a bigger army than that. I am not the person to say that the number of our employees should be reduced. I would like the number to be increased. But, at the same time, I would like that there should be some kind of rationalisation of pay structure so far as all grades of our employees are concerned.

Then there are gazetted officers. What are these gazetted officers? Per-

haps they are gazetted officers because their names are printed in the Government Gazette. There are almost all sorts of gazettes in India and I think the names of each one of us are printed in some kind of a gazette or other, though we are not gazetted officers. They are gazetted officers and I am very happy they are like that. Then there are class II non-gazetted officers, class III non-gazetted officers, class IV officers—record-sorters, daftries, jamadars, peons and sweepers. If you look at the pay scales of these persons you will find that it makes you feel—what I said in the very beginning of my speech—an annoying sense of inequality. For instance, take the State of Tripura. There a matriculate teacher gets Rs. 20 a month. He goes from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

An Hon. Member: Shame, shame.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is not a question of shame. It is a question where we have to do something. It is no use crying 'shame, shame'.

In Vindhya Pradesh, a teacher who has passed the middle examination starts on Rs. 20 and goes up to Rs. 25 per month. In Uttar Pradesh a middle passed teacher starts on Rs. 35 a month and goes up to Rs. 50 a month. Then take—shall I name the State?

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I want your advice.

Mr. Chairman: Do as you please.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then, here is a State Called Mysore.

There a junior lecturer starts....

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): Who? A lecturer?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Not like you.

A junior lecturer starts on Rs. 100 a month. He gets an increment of Rs. 20—I do not know whether it is every year or after some years.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar-Reserved—Sch. Castes): Every year.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): Not every year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He gets an increment of Rs. 20. My friend Shri Thimmaiah observed that he is getting the increment every year. I accept his suggestion. But you must know that the lecturer goes up to Rs. 150. Again, an assistant professor begins his life at Rs. 250 and ends his career at Rs. 350. A professor begins his career at Rs. 400 and goes up to Rs. 700. Of course a junior lecturer might have the possibility of becoming a professor. I would not deny that. I think I should not mention the names of the States. I shall now refer to another State in India. There, a class I officer starts at Rs. 1,300 with an increment of Rs. 100 per year and goes up to Rs. 2,000. I am not going to mention the names of the States because there are men like Shri Thimmaiah who will interrupt me. Taking class IV officers, the daftries begin on Rs. 25 a month with annual increments of eight annas, and they go up to Rs. 32-8-0. Peons begin at the salary of Rs. 22-8-0, and with an annual increment of eight annas, go up to Rs. 27-8-0.

An Hon. Member: What about your State?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I may tell you that my State is much better than some of the States to which I have referred. Now, take another aspect. The highest paid civil servant in India draws a salary of Rs. 4,500 per mensem.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Nothing but loot.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know that. I am not fond of words. I am fond of facts. The lower division clerk gets a salary of Rs. 55. The difference between the lower division clerk and the Secretary-General is the difference between a poor mouse and a big maharaja's elephant.

Now, these are the anomalies which have to be looked into. Even the Taxation Inquiry Commission's Report

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

has drawn our attention to these anomalies. I have brought long quotations from the Taxation Inquiry Commission's Report but I do not want to wade through all of them. I shall just read one quotation. It says:

> "The fixing of a ceiling on personal incomes on the basis of a reasonable multiple of the *per capita* or per family national incomes is a matter to which we have given much thought and it is our view that there should be a ceiling on net personal incomes after tax which generally speaking should not exceed approximately 30 times the prevailing average per family income in the country".

The idea is that the ratio between the lowest and the highest should be one to thirty. I do not agree with that. What I mean to say is that even the Taxation Inquiry Commission has drawn our attention to these anomalies.

We have listened to a speech which our worthy leader gave the other day and he gave us his impression of some countries that he visited and said that in one country—again I would not mention the name of the country and any one who wants to know it, may see the newspapers—the proportion was one to twelve and that in another country the proportion was one to five or six. What I mean to say is that there are so many anomalies in our pay structure and I want that a commission should be appointed in order to do away with those anomalies. I say that not only in the interests of social justice—of course social justice is our great ideal—but also in the interests of our developmental economy. When we rationalise our pay structure I think we will always be facing those phenomena to which my friends have referred so many times, namely, the fall in prices. There is enough of production but there is not a good price. I say that also in the interests of our Plan, because I know that the Plan that we have before us requires for its execution not only the co-operation of the persons who belong to the upper income group but the co-operation of the masses, of the men-in-the-street—if I can use that expression—and the average men. When I talk of this pay structure I do not talk only about the pay structure of any particular class but of those all along the line. Of course we have been taking some steps in that direction. For instance, we have given the Minimum Wages Act. I know workers in factories are having the benefit of the Minimum Wages Act, but I am sorry to say that so far agricultural labour is concerned some of the States have not been very prompt in fixing the minimum wages for them. So I say I want a Pay Commission to tackle all these problems, not only the problems of our government servants but they have to tackle this problem on a national scale, and they have to give us a picture of our entire national economy. That is what I want. I may tell you with due deference that whereas the Pay Commission will serve the ends of social justice, whereas the Pay Commission will serve the ends of our developmental economy, it will also serve the ends of saving. The students of economics know that there is one kind of consumption which they call conspicuous consmuption. My hon. friend Shri Datar has written a letter, to which reference was made in the newspapers, to the new entrants to the I.A.S. I have read extracts from that letter and I said that he was drawing the attention of the new entrants to our services to what the economists call conspicuous consumption. It is not conspicuous consumption that we want. If you want one car, you have two. You want one refrigerator; but you have two. Think like that. I do not want to give a lecture on conspicuous consumption. But if it is done, it will lead to saving and also will lead to this, namely, that people will not be so glaringly aware of the inequalities that are now present. Again, the greatest advantage of that will be the psychological advantage. The common man will think that if he is sharing

man will think that if he is sharing the burden, the other people will also share the burden. Let me be very clear. I do not say that you should reduce the income of anybody. I want a rationalised structure, and I want that the people who are down below should be levelled up. There is no doubt about it.

You know very well that in Delhi we have so many settlements. There is one settlement called Shan Nagar and our officers live there. There is another settlement which is called Seva Nagar and our clerks and class IV comrades live there. Our clerks live there in Vinay Nagar; our class IV comrades live there in Seva Nagar. There is another nagar called Vinay Nagar where our clerk friends live. (*An Hon. Member Man Nagar*) Of course I do not know as much about these Nagars as you do. What I say is that the person who has the lowest income in India should have the same conveniences as the dwellers of Shan Nagar. The highest paid dwellers of Shan Nagar should have the same conveniences as those who live in Vinay Nagar.

I definitely want that we should have this kind of pay structure all along the line in the private sector. I want a pay structure which would do away with all these inequalities and there should be a scientific approach. We should have a rationalised pay structure which gives the people as much of happiness as they deserve.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that a Pay Commission should be appointed to go into the question of the pay structure of the country so that the disparity between the highest salary and the lowest salary is reduced to the minimum."

Six amendments have been tabled to this resolution.

The amendment in the name of Shri S. N. Das is exactly the same as the Resolution. So I am not disposed to allow it to be moved. The rest can be moved.

Shri Bogawat: I beg to move:

That in the Resolution, *after* the word "country" *insert* "with instructions to report to this House before the end of January, 1956".

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I beg to move:

That in the Resolution, *for* the words "the highest salary and the lowest salary is reduced to the minimum" *substitute* "the highest and lowest salaries be reduced to the ratio of 15 to 1".

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

That in the Resolution, *for* the words "the highest salary and the lowest salary is reduced to the minimum" *substitute* "the highest and lowest salaries be reduced to the ratio of 10 to 1".

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move:

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:

> "and this House is further of the opinion that the minimum wage of an employee in the private as well as public sector should be one hundred rupees per month in terms of present prices."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:

"by fixing a minimum of Rs. 100 and a maximum of Rs. 1,000".

Mr. Chairman: Amendments moved:

(1) That in the Resolution, *after* the word "country" *insert* "with instructions to report to this House before the end of January, 1956".

(2) That in the Resolution, for the words "the highest salary and the

[Mr. Chairman]

lowest salary is reduced to the minimum" *substitute* "the highest and lowest salaries be reduced to the ratio of 15 to 1".

(3) That in the Resolution, *for* the words "the highest salary and the lowest salary is reduced to the minimum" *substitute* "the highest and lowest salaries be reduced to the ratio of 10 to 1".

(4) That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:

"and this House is further of the opinion that the minimum wage of an employee in the vate as well as public sector should be one hundred rupees per month in terms of present price."

(5) That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:

"by fixing a minimum of Rs. 100 and a maximum of Rs. 1000".

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I support this resolution. This resolution does not only say that there must be a Pay Commission which goes into the pay of the Central State Government servants, but it says that the wage structure of the employees throughout the country—working in commercial firms industrial concerns etc.—should be gone into.

We have the report of the Pay Commission of 1946; some of the recommendations have also been implemented. I want to bring out that when there was a discussion in the Budget Session, the Deputy Minister of Communications said that he did not know how it is logical to set up a second Pay Commission, since we have not been able to study the effects of the first Pay Commission for five or six years; he also said that the cost of living in the country had not gone up. Is it necessary? What is the basis for the second Pay Commission? Why do we say that we must have a Pay Commission? I want first of all to say that there are political reasons as well as economic reasons. The political reasons are these: As the mover of the resolution has said, there is already a demand from the Railway Department that there must be a Pay Commission; there is another demand from the Postal Department. As far as the third division clerks are concerned, it is not only a demand, but something more; they have given notice of 75 days and unfortunately there will be some direct action. For the last two years, they had been agitating that the minimum wage of Rs. 55 fixed by the Pay Commission must be changed; and it is very significant that the third division clerks are moving towards some direct action. Not only for the last six months, but for the last one or two years there has been a demand from these people that the wage structure or scale of pay fixed by the first Pay Commission does not suffice for them. Certainly that is one of the reasons why the Government has to go into it again. Apart from Government employees, working journalists and those working in commercial as well as industrial concerns also have been asking that something must be done to raise their standard of living.

I want to point out what are the general principles of salary determination which must be taken into consideration by Pay Commissions. Suppose for instance, the price of dal or rice goes down; if anybody says that there is no use of examining the wage structure because the prices are going down, I do not think it is correct, because the Pay Commission's recommendation says that "the society we live in and the society which we wish to see established require a new approach to the problem of public salaries". It is that new approach to the problem of public salaries that for the last so many years the Government employees and others have been asking for. They have some aspirations and some desires. They want to raise their standard of living. They do not want to live in hutments; they desire to live in small houses. They

also want to have better food. They also want to educate their children. They also want to have some cultural enjoyment. It is the desire of those who work that they must raise their standard of living. That is the basis. The justification for increasing the pay of those who are in the lower grade services is, according to the Pay Commission's recommendation itself, "the necessity to raise their standard of living to a tolerable extent". They want to raise their standard of living to a tolerable extent; therefore, we say that the first reason or the first basis for the determination of the general principles of salary is that there is a desire among the people that their standard of living should be raised. They want better living. They want not only food, but other cultural development also. If we take that as the basis and if we study the condition of the country today, we will understand why a revision of the existing system is necessary.

The second point is that wage conditions reflect in a larger measure a political development which a community has achieved. It is said today that we are going towards a socialistic pattern of society. We want to develop our country; but the wage structure of the people does not reflect the development in the political structure. Take the Second Five Year Plan. There is not much time, otherwise I would like to say something on this. In the Second Plan, a picture of the country has been set and it is said that we want to raise the standard of living of the people. One of the aims of the Second Five Year Plan is to raise the standard of living. That is another political reason and we have to see whether there is any rise in the standard of living. The present wage level is too low. Society is advancing. When society is moving forward, when there are benefits, those who work should also get a share of the benefits.

The next point that I wish to urge is that the economic understanding of the Pay Commission itself was wrong. That is the reason why I say there must be a revision of the pay structure. On page 13 of the report of the Pay Commission, it is said:

> "Accordingly, on the assumption that the prices may stabilise at a level which will give a cost of living index somewhere between 160 and 175, taking the pre-war index to be 100....."

It was on that basis that the Pay Commission made the recommendation that the minimum salary must be Rs. 55. They thought that the cost of living index will be 160-175 and that it will stabilise there. In the year 1946, when the Pay Commission made the recommendation, the cost of living index was 400. Today, the cost of living index is 354.7. From 1946 to 1955, there was never a time when the cost of living index came to anywhere near 160 or 175. It has always been between 350 or 340 and 400 That is why I say that the economic understanding and the whole basis of the Pay Commission was wrong. If we calculate even according to their basis, that for a cost of living index of 160-175 the minimum will be Rs. 55, today the minimum will have to be Rs. 85 or 90. Thus, for political and economic reason, there is a case to change the wage structure.

The Pay Commission itself has said that what they want is a living wage. They have also stated in their report that there is what is called poverty line there is what is called fair wage and there is what is called a living wage. According to the recommendations, they said that it was not a living wage that they were recommending, but that it was only just above poverty line. Poverty line and living wage are entirely different. They have not gone beyond just above the poverty line. What we want is a living wage and not poverty line or just above poverty line.

Even out of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, there are certain things that have not been implemented at all. That fact has also to be taken into consideration. When they fixed this pay, it was said that

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

there will be educational facilities, that there will be hill allowances, that there will be consideration for industrial and non-industrial categories. These things have not been implemented. Certain concessions that had been granted before had been taken away; for example P.T.O. and other things.

There is a certain pay structure in the Central Government and there is a different pay scale in the State Governments. As has already been stated by Shri D. C. Sharma, in the State Governments there are those who get Rs. 20 or 22 a month. There are the policemen; there are peons in the taluk offices and other places. There are Jail warders. There are elementary school teachers, in some States getting Rs. 30 and in some other provinces getting Rs. 35, or Rs. 25. There is difference in the wage scales of the Central Government and the State Governments. In the same office, persons with the same qualifications and doing the same work, get different pay scales and dearness allowance, if they are appointed by the Central Government or the State Government respectively. There are the village officers in my State—I do not know how they are called in other States: *patwaris*, etc.,—who collect the taxes. There are the village munsiffs and magistrates; they have authority over the whole village. They are given a pay of Rs. 18. They are responsible for collecting all taxes. They have got their own organisations. They waited on a deputation on the Chief Minister, and represented their case. There are those who get Rs. 18 or 20 or 35. The minimum wage in the Central Government is said to be Rs. 55. As Shri D. C. Sharma said, there is another class of people getting a salary of Rs. 30 plus an increment of eight annas every year and they go up to Rs. 35 with some dearness allowance. I do not know how a man is given an increment of eight annas in a year. I do not know how he can make a living. From one year to another his standard of living is raised by eight annas. He is getting Rs. 30 this year and in the next year, he will get Rs. 30-8-0 and after 10 years he will get Rs. 35. This is the position as regards Government departments.

There are commercial concerns and other private enterprises; there are shop assistants. If you look at their pay, there are those who get Rs. 10 or Rs. 18 a month. Yesterday I got a letter saying that among those who are working in the Coffee Marketing Board, there are persons who get Rs. 10 a month. In coffee hotels and other places, there are people who get Rs. 18. Their basic wage is Rs. 10 or 18 and they get Rs. 15 more. The total does not even come to Rs. 35. My point is, even according to the recommendation of the Pay Commission, this wage does not come to poverty line.

I do not want to take the time of the House. We are aspiring for a new society. We are going to develop our country. As has been observed by the Pay Commission, where there is planning and development, it should be reflected in the pay structure. For this purpose, it is immediately necessary that a Pay Commission should be appointed. The minimum wage should be not less than Rs. 100. As regards the maximum, the Pay Commission has recommended that it should never be more than Rs. 2,000. That recommendation has never been implemented. We find salaries of Rs. 4,000, 4,500 and even above that. The maximum has not at all been touched and it has not come to Rs. 2,000. For working out the Second Five Year Plan, for building up our country it is necessary that those who are working today must have some satisfaction. They must have a living wage and not a wage which is just above poverty line.

5 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the 1st August, 1955.